

BBC  
HANDBOOK

1957



BRITISH  
BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
BROADCASTING HOUSE  
LONDON, W. 1

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## FOREWORD

by SIR IAN JACOB

*Director-General of the BBC*

THE information assembled in this book is intended to give a clear and authoritative picture of recent achievements in broadcasting, and to provide a guide to the policy and workings of the Corporation.

Studying these pages, readers will be able to assess the role of the BBC in the life of the nation. By pursuing its policy of a comprehensive service in both sound and television broadcasting, the Corporation takes into account the claims of every section of the audience, minorities as well as majorities.

In the field of sound broadcasting, with its well-established system of alternative programmes, the BBC has been able to cover a wide range of interests to suit varying needs. Great advances are being made in the improvement of reception by means of the network of VHF stations, the construction of which is going rapidly ahead. In television the aim of national coverage for the Corporation's first service has been very nearly achieved. This service has maintained its comprehensive nature and has introduced many innovations in programmes and technique during the past year.

The Handbook gives up-to-date details of these developments and other matters such as, for example, BBC progress in colour television. Test transmissions have been made from Alexandra Palace since October 1955.

The range of programmes broadcast in the domestic and external services, and the extent of the rebroadcasting of BBC programmes throughout the world, are all fully indicated in these pages.

In publishing this general review of the activities of the BBC, it is fitting to put on record the happy relations with broadcasting organizations throughout the Commonwealth, and indeed throughout the world, which contribute in no small way to the range and variety of the programmes.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
*(Chairman)*

Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D. *(Vice-Chairman)*

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour  
*(National Governor for Scotland)*

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor,  
K.C.M.G., LL.D. *(National Governor for Wales)*

The Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Mulholland, Bt., D.L.  
*(National Governor for Northern Ireland)*

Sir Edward Benthall, K.C.S.I.

Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir, C.B.E.

Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D., D.L.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BBC

The origin and history of the constitution of the BBC as well as some aspects of broadcasting policy are outlined in this section

### *The Charter*

THE BBC is a body corporate set up by Royal Charter. Its object is to provide a public service of broadcasting for general reception at home and overseas. The members of the Corporation are its Governors, appointed by the Queen in Council. The Governors, at present nine in number, do not devote their whole time to the BBC; governorships are part-time appointments over a limited term, normally of five years. The Governors work through a permanent executive staff, headed by the Director-General, who is the chief executive officer of the Corporation.

The Governors have the responsibility. And this extends over the whole field of the broadcasting operation, including not only the programmes in sound and television but also the engineering operation, that is, the provision and working of the installations and equipment necessary for originating and transmitting signals for general reception in the form of sound or pictures or both. The BBC conducts the whole business of broadcasting, from the organization of performance in front of the microphone, or microphone and camera in the case of a television programme, to the radiation of signals from the transmitting aerial. In one essential part of the business—that is, in the provision of the necessary links between the BBC's studios and outside broadcasting points on the one hand and its transmitting stations

on the other—the BBC relies on the co-operation of the Post Office, which provides suitable circuits for the purposes in hand and charges the BBC with a rental for the use of them.

The Governors' responsibility for programmes is shared in Scotland and Wales with the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales, who are responsible for the policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home Services, respectively.

Subject to the requirements of its Charter, the Corporation, i.e. the Board of Governors, enjoys complete independence in the day-to-day operations of broadcasting, including programmes and administration. In discussing the constitution of the BBC, it must be a matter of prime interest to examine the extent to which the Corporation's independence is limited by such obligations and restrictions as are derived from the Charter on which its existence is founded. This is attempted in the paragraphs which follow.

#### *The Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General*

In order to carry on its business as broadly stated in the Charter, the BBC is required under the Charter to acquire a licence from the Postmaster General.\* The need arises by virtue of the statutory powers of the Postmaster General under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, consolidated in the Act of 1949. The major part of the BBC's Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General is devoted to a statement of the terms and conditions under which the BBC is permitted to establish and use its transmitting stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy. But this is not the whole of the Licence. There are also important clauses relating to finance and others relating to programmes.

#### *Finance*

From the constitutional point of view, the interesting facts about the financial position are:

- (a) that the services for listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom are financed out of the revenue from the issue of broadcast receiving licences, i.e. the cost is met by the consumer;

\* Texts of the Royal Charter and Licence and Agreement are on pp. 254-277.



(b) that the services for listeners in the Commonwealth and in foreign countries and other places overseas (the External Services) are financed by a Grant-in-Aid from the Treasury, i.e. by the taxpayer.

(Details of the income from these sources are given on pages 27-28 and pages 175-190.)

Under the Licence, the BBC may not derive any revenue from advertising in programmes. Commercial advertisements and sponsored programmes are debarred. It is open to the BBC to publish periodicals, magazines, etc., that are conducive to the objects of the Corporation; the profits from publications, notably from the *Radio Times*, have provided a valuable supplementary income for the general purposes of the BBC.

Under the Charter, the Corporation is a non-profit making organization. It must apply the whole of its income solely in promoting its objects. The salaries of the Governors are laid down in the Charter, and no funds or moneys of the Corporation from any source may be divided by way of profit or otherwise among them.

### *The Powers of the Government*

Over and above the technical and financial aspects noted above, the Licence reserves to the Postmaster General certain powers in relation to programmes. These have an important bearing on the constitutional position of the BBC. The debarring of commercial advertisements, already mentioned, is in line with the traditional policy of the BBC and involves no limitation of independence in practice. There are certain other requirements in relation to programmes, one of which calls for particular mention because of its bearing on the independence of the Corporation. Under Clause 15 (4) of the Licence, the Postmaster General—

may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice.

It will be seen that this clause gives to the Government of the day an absolute formal power of veto over the programmes of the BBC. How can the existence of such a power be reconciled with an asseveration of the independence of the BBC in programme matters? For an answer to this question, it is necessary to trace, even if only cursorily, the early constitutional history of broadcasting in this country.

### *Early Constitutional History*

The constitutional position of the BBC, which has remained broadly unaltered since the granting of the first Charter in 1927, was determined largely by the policy adopted by the British Broadcasting Company from 1922, when the broadcasting service in this country began, to 1926, after which the newly-formed Corporation took over. These were the formative years of British broadcasting policy.

The Company was formed, at the invitation of the then Postmaster General, Mr. F. G. Kellaway, by the principal manufacturers of wireless apparatus, who appointed as their General Manager Mr. J. C. W. Reith (now Lord Reith). The Company soon became widely known as 'the BBC'. It was required, under licence, to provide a service 'to the reasonable satisfaction of the Postmaster General'. The Postmaster General was the arbiter as to what kind of matter might or might not be broadcast. The Company had no Charter.

The BBC's policy during those years was based on a conviction, not universally shared, that broadcasting, then in its infancy, held great potentialities. It was seen as being in the future a source, not only of entertainment, but also of information and enlightenment available to all. The motive was that of public service, and stress was laid on high standards and a strong sense of responsibility. The Company established a policy of absolute impartiality in broadcasting talks and speeches. On the basis of its record and rapid progress, the Company was constantly seeking a greater measure of independence in dealing with news, events, and opinion, as to which broadcasting was at the beginning subject to many restrictions.

It was on the basis of approval of what had been done and of a recognition of the further possibilities, that Lord Crawford's Committee of 1925, who had been appointed by the Government to advise on future management and control, recommended that the broadcasting service should be conducted in the future by a public corporation 'acting as trustee for the national interest'. They suggested that the prestige and status of this proposed body should be freely acknowledged and its sense of responsibility emphasized, and that, although Parliament must retain the right of ultimate control and the Postmaster General must be the Parliamentary spokesman on broad questions of policy, the Governors should be invested with the maximum of freedom which Parliament was prepared to concede.

When, in accordance with the Crawford Committee's recommendations, the entire property and undertaking of the British Broadcasting Company 'as a going concern', together with its existing contracts and staff, were taken over by the British Broadcasting Corporation on 1 January 1927, the traditions had been founded and the public as a whole were unaware of any change in 'the BBC'.

### *Parliamentary Control*

The Crawford Committee were in a great degree the authors of the BBC's constitution. They recognized the need for a highly responsible body with an independent status to develop broadcasting in the national interest along the lines which had been established. But they recognized that Parliament must have 'the ultimate control'. The freedom of the Governors was to be the maximum which Parliament was prepared to concede.

The view taken of this matter by Sir William Mitchell-Thomson (later Lord Selsdon), who as Postmaster General was responsible for the establishment of the Corporation at the end of 1926, met with the approval of the House of Commons. Speaking on 15 November 1926, he said:

While I am prepared to take the responsibility for broad issues of policy, on minor issues and measures of domestic policy and matters of day-to-day control I want to leave things to the free judgment of the Corporation.

This policy has been endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions. It was reaffirmed in a resolution of the House of Commons in 1933 and has never been seriously called in question in Parliament or elsewhere.

Seen in the light of this established national policy, Clause 15 (4) of the Licence is a power in reserve. It is a means of enabling Parliament to secure the compliance of the Governors on matters to which Parliament attaches basic importance and to have the last word on any issue in which the views of the Governors may be in conflict with those of the Government or of Parliament.

### *The Treatment of Controversial Matters*

One such issue was alive at the time of the granting of the first Charter and Licence. It was the question as to whether the BBC should be authorized to broadcast controversial matter. The position with regard to the broadcasting of controversy in the early days has been recorded by Lord Reith, who wrote in 1924:

It has been considered wise policy up to the present to refrain from controversies as a general principle, though precisely the same supervision has not been possible, nor advisable, when we were dealing with speeches to be made in public, as when they were to be given in our own studios. The tendency is, however, in the direction of giving greater freedom in this respect. It is necessary to be cautious, and we shall, I trust, be very cautious indeed. It will not be easy to persuade the public of an absolute impartiality, but impartiality is essential. With greater freedom there will be an added responsibility; safeguards against any possible abuse must be established. There is little doubt that sooner or later many of the chains which fetter the greater utility of the service will be removed. It is probable that more debates will be held so that people may have an opportunity of listening to outstanding exponents of conflicting opinions on the great questions political and social which are today understood by a mere fraction of the electorate, but which are of such vital importance.\*

The need for greater freedom in this matter was considered by the Crawford Committee, who recommended 'that a moderate amount of controversial matter should be broad-

\* *Broadcast over Britain*, Hodder & Stoughton, p. 112.

Lord Reith added: 'I expect the day will come when, for those who wish it, in home or office, the news of the world may be received direct from the mouth of the radio reporter in any quarter of the globe.'

cast, provided the material is of high quality and distributed with scrupulous fairness . . .’

Possibly with the memory of recent industrial upheaval fresh in their minds, the Government evidently did not feel in 1927 that the time had come when the infant Corporation could be left with the discretion in this matter. Using his powers under the ‘veto’ clause of the Licence, the Postmaster General required the Corporation to refrain from broadcasting ‘speeches or lectures containing statements on topics of political, religious or industrial controversy’. The veto was short-lived. In March 1928 the Government decided that the ban on the broadcast of controversial matters should be entirely withdrawn. The BBC was informed:

that H.M. Government relies upon the Governors to use the discretionary power now entrusted to them strictly in the spirit of the Report of Lord Crawford’s Committee. The responsibility for its exercise will devolve solely upon the Governors and it is not the intention of the Postmaster General to fetter them in this matter.

### *Editorial Opinion*

Apart from the exclusion for a brief period of controversial broadcasting, only three restrictions have been placed by the Government upon the nature of the Corporation’s programme output. They all remain in force at the present time.

There is, first, the rule, laid down in 1927, that the BBC must not express in broadcasts its own opinion on current affairs or on matters of public policy. For the BBC to take sides on a controversial issue would be contrary to its policy of impartiality. For this reason, the fact that it is not allowed to have what might be called an editorial opinion represents no hardship or limitation of freedom. On occasion, the Governors have thought fit to issue a statement of their views on a matter of broadcasting policy, but they have invariably left it to the BBC’s news departments to decide whether or not such a statement ranked on its news value for mention in a broadcast news bulletin as part of the news of the day. Except in its own field of broadcasting policy, the Corporation has no views of its own on any public issue.

### *Anticipation of Parliamentary Debates*

No other restrictions were placed on the BBC until 1955. In July of that year, following a long series of discussions between the BBC and the leaders of the main political parties, the Postmaster General issued a formal notice to the Corporation requiring:

(a) that the Corporation shall not, on any issue, arrange discussions or *ex-parte* statements which are to be broadcast during a period of a fortnight before the issue is debated in either House or while it is being so debated;

(b) that when legislation is introduced in Parliament on any subject, the Corporation shall not, on such subject, arrange broadcasts by any Member of Parliament which are to be made during the period between the introduction of the legislation and the time when it either receives the Royal Assent or is previously withdrawn or dropped.

The object of this notice was to formalize the so-called 'Fortnight Rule', which the BBC had itself enforced for several years past in agreement with the leaders of the Parties and from which it desired to disengage itself.

A debate on this matter took place in the House of Commons on 30 November 1955, when the House recorded its view that it was in the interest of Parliament and the nation to preserve the principle of some limitation to the anticipation of Parliamentary debates by broadcasting. A Select Committee was appointed to consider whether any changes were desirable in the present methods of giving effect to this principle. The Committee's Report was published on 22 June 1956. It contains a memorandum of evidence by the BBC in which the case is argued in favour of the abolition of any restrictive rule. At the time of writing, the recommendations of the Committee were under consideration by the Government.

### *Party Political Broadcasts in Wales*

A further matter on which the Postmaster General issued a formal notice to the Corporation arose from a proposal of the Welsh National Broadcasting Council in favour of a series of party political broadcasts in the Welsh Home Service. Under the Charter of 1952, the policy and content

of programmes in the Welsh Home Service are within the control of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and the Council's proposal was therefore a matter in which the Corporation itself had no jurisdiction. After consideration of the proposal by the Government and the official Opposition, the Postmaster General in July 1955 required the Corporation to refrain from sending any controversial party political broadcasts on behalf of any political party, other than the series of party political broadcasts arranged by the Corporation, in agreement with the leading political parties, for broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. The Council's desire to arrange such broadcasts exclusively for Wales was precluded under this notice, which has also the effect of precluding any similar broadcasts in Scotland.

### *Positive Obligations*

The constitutional independence of the BBC in programme matters has been examined above from the point of view of what it may *not* do. In addition to the three standing restrictions now in force, two positive obligations devolve on the BBC.

First, the BBC is required, in terms of the Licence, to broadcast any announcement at the request of a Government department. By long standing practice, such announcements have taken the form of police messages, announcements about the outbreaks of animal diseases, and the like, and they are arranged informally between the Department concerned and the Newsroom of the BBC. Any Government announcement of major importance would find its place in the regular news bulletins as a matter of news interest.

Secondly, the BBC is required to broadcast an impartial account day by day, prepared by professional reporters, of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament. The object of this requirement is to ensure the continuance of a practice initiated by the BBC before the requirement was laid down.

### *Independence of the BBC*

Subject to the requirements flowing from the Charter, as described above, the Governors of the BBC have undivided responsibility for the conduct of the programmes. They have, to guide them, the words used in the preamble to the Royal Charter, where note is taken of the 'widespread interest . . . taken by Our Peoples in the broadcasting services and . . . the great value of such services as means of disseminating information, education and entertainment'. The 'great value' of broadcasting has become very widely recognized. Strong views are liable to be held by private citizens, no less than by powerful interests, as to what should or should not be broadcast in the way of information, education, and entertainment. It is the duty of the Corporation to keep in touch with public opinion and to weigh such representations as may be made to them. The BBC makes a systematic study of the tastes and preferences of its many audiences. It is aided by its system of advisory bodies, and it pays careful attention to its many correspondents among the public and to the views expressed in Parliament, the Press, and elsewhere. Its decisions are its own.

### *The Charters of the BBC*

1927-36

First Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Crawford's Committee of 1925, which followed an earlier Report by a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Sykes (1923).

1937-46

Second Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Ullswater's Committee of 1935. The new Charter authorized the BBC to carry on the service 'for the benefit of Our dominions beyond the seas and territories under Our protection'. The BBC was thus expressly charged with the duty of carrying on the Empire Service, which it had initiated on its own responsibility in 1932. This Charter also entrusted the BBC with television broadcasting in accordance with the recommendation of Lord Selsdon's Television Committee of 1934, which was endorsed by the Ullswater Committee. The first high-definition Television Service started from the Alexandra Palace on 2 November 1936.



1947-51

Third Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Government's White Paper on Broadcasting Policy, Cmd. 6852 of 1946. The BBC was authorized to provide broadcasting services for reception 'in other countries and places' outside the British Commonwealth; this reflected the fact that the Empire Service in English had developed into a world service in many languages. The Corporation was required in this Charter to establish machinery for joint consultation with the staff of the Corporation. The Charter was later extended from the end of 1951 to 30 June 1952.

July 1952-June 1962

Fourth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949 and of the Government's White Papers Cmd. 8291 of July 1951 (Mr. Attlee's Administration) and Cmd. 8550 of May 1952 (Mr. Churchill's Administration). In the second of these White Papers, the Government said they had 'come to the conclusion that in the expanding field of television provision should be made to permit some element of competition'. The Licence which the BBC acquired from the Postmaster General in terms of this Charter was, accordingly, for the first time described as a non-exclusive licence. The Postmaster General issued a broadcasting licence, for television only, at a later stage to the Independent Television Authority, which was set up under the Television Act of 1954. In the White Paper on Television Policy Cmd. 9005 of November 1953, the Government said that the proposal that there should be competition with the BBC was in no way a criticism of that body. It had been made clear throughout that the BBC would continue to be the main instrument for broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

The BBC's Charter of 1952 provided for the establishment of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales.

### *The National Broadcasting Councils*

The Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales are established by the BBC under its Charter.

By constitution, the two Councils are intimately associated with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that the Chairman of the Scottish Council is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Scotland and, similarly, the Chairman of the Welsh Council is the BBC's National Governor for Wales.

Each Council consists of eight members who are selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the BBC's General Advisory Council nominated for the purpose by the General Advisory Council. Five are selected after consultation with representative cultural, religious, and other

bodies in Scotland and Wales, as the case may be, and three are selected as being representative of local authorities. The members are appointed for periods not exceeding five years.

The functions of the Councils are:

(a) the function of controlling the policy and content of the programmes in the Scottish and Welsh Home Services, respectively, and exercising such control with full regard to the distinctive culture, interests and tastes of the people of the countries concerned;

(b) such other functions in relation to the two Home Services as the Corporation may devolve upon them;

(c) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation on matters relating to the other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of the people of the countries concerned.

The policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home Services are thus a matter for the Councils and are not within the normal jurisdiction of the Corporation. The Councils are required, however, to fall in with the arrangements of the Corporation so as to ensure that broadcasts by the Queen, Ministerial broadcasts, party political broadcasts, broadcasts of national importance or interest, and broadcasts for schools are transmitted throughout the United Kingdom. The Councils are also subject to:

such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time for reasons of finance or in the interest of due co-ordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.

Should the Government of Northern Ireland wish it, the BBC would be required to set up a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, but no such wish has been conveyed to the BBC. There is in Northern Ireland, and in each of the English Regions of the BBC, a Regional Advisory Council. The chairman of the BBC's Advisory Council in Northern Ireland is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Northern Ireland.

## SOME POINTS OF POLICY

An account is given in this section of some constitutional issues in relation to the broadcasting of programmes

### Controversial Broadcasting

FROM 1923 to 1928 the BBC was not allowed to include any matters of political, industrial, or religious controversy in its programmes (*see also page 15*). When this ban on all forms of controversial broadcasting was lifted, the BBC itself decided 'to continue to exclude the discussion of certain subjects likely to offend religious or moral susceptibilities', and this policy had the support of large sections of public opinion at the time. The policy was not in fact interpreted in such a way as to prevent the broadcasting of their religious and philosophical views by eminent thinkers who were not Christians, and there were descriptive broadcasts about the great non-Christian religions; but the policy did exclude overt attacks on the Christian Faith, direct criticism by Christians of non-Christian philosophies of life, and the expression of the views of some religious minorities.

Criticism of this policy came from anti-Christian organizations, representatives of religious minorities, Christian and non-Christian believers in liberal values, and from some churchmen who believed that it was not in the best interests of Christianity that it should seem to require a protected status. In 1947 the Governors of the BBC decided to broaden the policy on the following terms:

'It is the view of the BBC that broadcasting has a responsibility to do what it can to meet the needs of the millions of people who are today hungering after information on spiritual issues. The Corporation's highest duty in this, as in other fields, is towards the search for truth. The Governors recognize that this must involve the broadcasting of conflicting views; but they are of the opinion that affirmations of widely differing

beliefs and of unbelief can be made constructively, and discussions conducted on such a plane that the controversy, which is bound to be an incidental to the primary purpose, shall not wound reasonable people or transgress the bounds of courtesy and good taste. The BBC will exercise its editorial responsibility to this end. Such a broadening of the policy will be gradual and experimental. It must move within the climate of public opinion. But the BBC seeks the freest possible expression of serious and responsible thought. All broadcasting in the field of religion, philosophy, and ethics must be imbued with a deep seriousness and high purpose, and truth must be sought in such a manner that it will be prized and respected wherever it is found." \*

Since 1947 a number of experimental broadcasts have been arranged, in which anti-Christian views have been expressed, Christians and non-Christians have debated together and endeavoured to sort out and define the really crucial issues, representatives of other living religions have expounded their beliefs, and various religious minorities have put their views before the public.

### **Political Broadcasting**

Broadcasting on political issues began to be seriously developed in 1928 when the BBC was made free to broadcast on controversial matters. The importance of broadcasting as a medium for spreading political ideas and knowledge among a widening public was soon recognized by the parties. It proved difficult in the early years to secure agreement between them in the arrangement of balanced broadcasts on political issues—the General Election of 1931 was an example. In 1935, when the record of the Corporation over its first ten years came under review by the Ullswater Committee, political broadcasting was established as one of the important duties of the BBC. The Committee paid a tribute to the BBC for its policy of holding the scales even between the political parties, and its recommendations were largely an endorsement of the BBC's practice as it had been built up in the early years. The Committee recommended that there should be close co-operation and consultation between the BBC and the authorized spokesmen of the recognized political parties, but took care to point out that they were far from implying that all broadcast treatment of political questions should be controlled by the

\* *Radio Times*, 15 March 1947.

political party organizations. The conduct of political broadcasting since 1936 has been based on the Ullswater Committee's recommendations.

The main lines of post-war policy with regard to political broadcasting were established by an agreement reached in 1947 between the BBC, the Government, and the Opposition, and embodied in an *Aide-Mémoire*, which was subsequently published in the Beveridge Committee's Report.

It is agreed that, in view of its national responsibilities, the Government of the day should be able to use the wireless from time to time to make pronouncements of a factual nature, to explain legislation approved by Parliament, or to appeal to the public to co-operate in national policies. These are known as Ministerial broadcasts. Ministers making them are under an obligation to be impartial, but provision is made for the Opposition to seek permission to reply to a Ministerial broadcast if the Opposition consider it to have been controversial.

The agreement also provides for controversial broadcasts by party spokesmen. Each year, a limited number of broadcasting periods is allocated for this purpose in consultation with the main parties. These are known as Party Political broadcasts. Subjects and speakers are chosen by the parties, and any party may, if it wishes, use one or more of its quota to reply to a previous broadcast. For the twelve months beginning 1 April 1956 the allocation of Party Political broadcasts was:

For the Government	4 sound and 4 television
For the Opposition	3 sound and 4 television
For the Liberal Party	1 sound and 1 television

There are occasions when the BBC itself wishes to invite a member of the Government or Opposition to broadcast.

For many years past, the BBC has invited the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a spokesman nominated by the Opposition to broadcast on successive evenings in Budget week. Latterly, these Budget broadcasts have been given separately in sound and television.

Over and above these relatively formal occasions, the BBC frequently invites Members of Parliament, of both

Houses, to take part in talks and round-table discussions on political and controversial matters. It is recognized that the appearance of an M.P. at the microphone or in front of the television camera may inevitably carry with it a degree of publicity for the party to which he belongs, irrespective of whether the subject of the broadcast be political or non-political. The BBC therefore takes steps to ensure, in the interests of impartiality, that broadcasts by M.P.'s are regulated so as to provide a fair balance between Government and Opposition.

The arrangements for broadcasting during a General Election are agreed between the main parties and the BBC beforehand. Since the war the following practice has been adopted:

(a) When a General Election is announced the BBC makes available a certain number of periods for election broadcasts, in sound and television. It is left to the parties to agree as to how the time shall be allocated between them.

(b) The Government of the day customarily speaks first and last.

(c) The claims of minority parties are considered after Nomination Day, when any party nominating a requisite number of candidates is offered the chance to broadcast. Any minority party which so qualifies is allotted a shorter period at a less important time than those offered in the main series.

(d) Three clear days, not counting Sunday, are left between the last election broadcast and Polling Day.

(e) During the period between the Dissolution and Polling Day, the BBC is careful to exclude from its programmes (apart from the election broadcasts) anything which could fairly be considered likely to influence electors in recording their votes.

This was the procedure that was followed for the General Election of May 1955, when the agreed allocation of Election broadcasts was:

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>
Conservative Party	4 of 20 minutes	1 of 30 minutes 2 of 15 minutes
Labour Party	4 of 20 minutes	1 of 30 minutes 2 of 15 minutes
Liberal Party	1 of 20 minutes	1 of 15 minutes

No other party nominated the requisite number of candidates (50) to qualify for an Election broadcast.

The BBC has always looked to Parliament as a source of news, and all important debates are reported in the bulletins.

Since October 1945 the news reports have been supplemented with the fuller account given in 'Today in Parliament', which is broadcast every evening in the Home Service when Parliament is in session and repeated the following morning in the Light Programme.

In addition to these daily factual reports, 'The Week in Westminster' is broadcast on Saturday evenings during the session. In this, a member of one or the other House is invited to the microphone to give a personal, but impartial, narrative of what he has seen and heard of the week's proceedings in Parliament. The speakers in this long-established series—it was first introduced in 1929—are selected by the BBC. Here again, the choice of speakers is regulated so as to ensure a proper balance between the parties.

Reports of Parliamentary proceedings as seen from Scotland, Wales, the Midlands, the North, and the West are regularly given in the Regional Home Services concerned. In Northern Ireland there is a regular report on the proceedings of the Northern Ireland Parliament.

The idea of broadcasting debates while they are taking place has been mooted from time to time. This is a regular practice in some countries, but the British Parliament has always been steadfastly opposed to the suggestion.

It should be noted that certain other matters relating to political broadcasting, including the question of the anticipation of Parliamentary debates ('The Fortnight Rule') and the question of Party Political broadcasts for Wales, are discussed on page 16.

## **Advertising in Programmes**

Commercial advertisements may not be broadcast in any of the BBC's services. Like much else that is basic in the BBC's constitution, the policy of excluding advertisements goes back to the first days of broadcasting by the British Broadcasting Company. The Licence granted to the Company by the Postmaster General in 1923 contained a clause to the effect that the Company must not 'receive money or other valuable consideration from any person in respect of

the transmission of messages'. The intention of this clause has been maintained, with some variation of wording, in all subsequent licences and is embodied in Clause 14 of the BBC's current Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General. The BBC is forbidden under this Clause to broadcast commercial advertisements or sponsored programmes.

It is clear from this that the BBC may not accept for broadcasting matter that is paid for in any form by an advertiser. This means that the BBC's whole output corresponds with the editorial columns of a newspaper or magazine; unlike them, it has no separate spaces for advertisements. This is quite a clear distinction and presents no difficulty.

But the problem does not end there. Editorial publicity for people, things, and activities is inseparable from any form of publishing, whether in print or in broadcasting. For the BBC, such publicity needs to be regulated in a sensible and consistent way so as to reconcile a policy of 'no advertising' with the abiding need to provide a full service of news, comment, and information generally. The shortest way of expressing the BBC's policy in this matter is to say that it seeks to avoid giving publicity to any individual person or firm or organized interest except in so far as this is necessary in providing effective and informative programmes under the Charter.



## BBC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The finances of the BBC are summarized here

### *Home Services*

FOR the operation of the Home Services the BBC receives most of its revenue from a share of the income from the issue of broadcast receiving licences. From the gross licence income the Treasury retained £2,750,000 for 1955-6, and the Post Office deducts 'a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands' (including the cost of collecting licence fees, investigating complaints of electrical interference, and the cost of administration). This was estimated to amount to £1,700,000 for 1955-6 and an adjustment of the expenses for 1954-5, £83,942, was also deducted.

Crediting £2 from the Combined Sound and Television licences to the Television Service and apportioning the Treasury and Post Office deductions *pro rata*, the incomes from licences can be summarized as follows:

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Gross Licence Income	14,240,724	11,495,327	25,736,051
<i>Less:</i> Treasury Retention	1,521,678	1,228,322	2,750,000
Post Office Expenses	993,017	790,925	1,783,942
	2,514,695	2,019,247	4,533,942
Net Licence Income	11,726,029	9,476,080	21,202,109

Total income and expenditure for 1955-6 for the Home Services can be summarized approximately as follows:

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>
	£	£
<i>Income</i>		
Net Licence Income as above	11,726,029	9,476,080
Other Income, mainly from Publications and Interest on Investments	978,850	353,377
<i>Total Income</i>	12,704,879	9,829,457
<i>Expenditure</i>		
<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>		
Programmes	5,953,965	3,065,515
Engineering	2,621,240	2,949,971
Other	2,355,379	1,017,558
	10,930,584	7,033,044
Depreciation and Special Contribution to Staff Pension Scheme	451,498	386,202
<i>Net Capital Expenditure</i>	712,305	2,268,056
Income Tax	582,099	995,000
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	12,676,486	10,682,302
Surplus or Deficiency (—) for the year transferred to reserves	28,393	—852,845

### *External Services*

The External Services, i.e. broadcasts intended primarily for reception abroad, are financed by a Grant-in-Aid received from the Treasury. For 1955-6 the Grant-in-Aid receipts amounted to £5,322,000, of which £275,114 was devoted to capital expenditure, the remainder of the grant being required for the operation of the service.

Some further explanation of the revenue expenditure for all three Services is given in 'A Comparison of Programme Service Costs' on page 209. The balance sheet and statements of accounts are on pages 175 to 190.

# THE DOMESTIC BROADCASTING SERVICES

The articles in this section describe the domestic sound and television programme services

## SOUND SERVICES

### **Home Service**

THE Home Service is designed to appeal to all sections of the population, not as a mass audience continuously listening but to many different audiences with different needs, moods, and interests: taken over all, it is a programme for 'the whole man'. It should present the best in the arts and the most important in affairs at levels which do not demand specialized knowledge. Thus it broadcasts a great range of music, from the established classics and the works of serious modern composers to folk-songs and popular tunes played by dance bands. Similarly in drama, the range of production is from classic tragedies through serious contemporary work to light comedy and thrillers and the dramatized serial versions of popular and imaginative fiction. Outside broadcasts take the listener to national occasions and sporting events. The BBC's educational programme for schools is broadcast in the Home Service, and provision is made for the entertainment of young listeners in Children's Hour. Regular programmes are devoted to developments in science. Religious broadcasting includes services from churches, and programmes in forms deriving from the nature of the medium. Talks and features examine human activities and

problems of all kinds. In the planning of the whole week there is a pattern, recognizable but not rigid, based on social and listening habits. The daily fixed points are the seven news bulletins, the five weather forecasts, and, when Parliament is in session, the nightly report of parliamentary proceedings.

In Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the North of England, the Midlands, and the West of England there are different versions of the Home Service specially compiled for listeners in those parts of the United Kingdom. Each of these Regional Home Services is free to make a different selection of the native and of the general and metropolitan, each seeking to create in its programme a mixture of ideas and facts and art—taken from the basic Home Service or from local sources—which listeners will feel to be their mixture. This working practice, which had been developed within the BBC, was made statutory in the Charter of 1952, which formally required the BBC to devolve upon the Controller of each Region ‘powers which will afford him a reasonable measure of independence in respect of programmes’. In Scotland and Wales National Broadcasting Councils are responsible for the policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home Services (*see page 19*).

The basic Home Service makes provision for the local affairs of the Home Counties and South-east England at 6.15 p.m. on weekdays with local news from town and country, together with special reports, interviews, outside broadcasts, and recordings of developments and events in this area.

The law of the land as expressed in the Charter defines the broadcasting service as ‘disseminating information, education, and entertainment’. There—and in Parliament’s intention expressed over the years that broadcasting should help towards an informed democracy and the good life—are the aims of the Home Service.

### **Light Programme**

The Light Programme has been in existence since July 1945. Daily, many millions of people turn for entertainment and information to a Light Programme schedule that aims at the

utmost in variety, professional polish, and imaginative range. Though designed to entertain, the Light Programme regards the world at large as the legitimate source of its programme material.

Character and content of its daily schedule have changed markedly over the years. The Light Programme has not merely kept pace but has led the way to a more intelligent and enterprising use of broadcasting in the popular field while always taking full account of fashions in taste and of changes in the direction of the public's interests.

The daily programme concentrates on the lighter aspect of life; those who turn to 1,500 or 247 metres or 89.1 Mc/s VHF for their entertainment find a friendly and relaxed form of presentation. Nevertheless, it is the Light Programme's aim to preserve jealously the highest standards that can be achieved, whether in dance music, comedy, drama, debate, or the reporting of sport.

Dance music, light music, and brass bands now all have their well-established yearly festivals, which attract capacity audiences to such places as the Royal Festival Hall and the Royal Albert Hall. These events have arisen out of the Light Programme's insistence on quality of performance, encouragement to imaginative composers, and on ingenuity in microphone presentation.

New writers are being attracted to write both for variety shows and drama. In addition, Drama Department (collaborating with Talks) has broadcast Festivals of the works of established and popular authors, among others J. B. Priestley and Agatha Christie.

Outside broadcasting has been used not only to report and underline the significance of historic moments, but also to keep the listener fully in touch with the 'passing show' of contemporary life, both at home and abroad. Recently, many departments have contributed to the Light Programme's special endeavour to project current British efforts in the field of Antarctic and Pacific exploration.

The Light Programme is active in discovering how to extend and improve its coverage of events in matters which are primarily the concern of the sound medium, and at times when a vision service is not operating.

### **Third Programme**

The Third Programme, inaugurated in September 1946, is designed for the listener of cultivated tastes and interests, and while it offers many opportunities for study, it is a programme for the educated rather than an educational programme. Fifty-two per cent of the time is devoted to music, fifteen per cent to drama, twenty per cent to talks, and thirteen per cent to feature programmes, poetry readings, and so on. News bulletins and sports commentaries are not provided; nor are the popular forms of light entertainment.

There are no fixed points, and many programmes tend to be longer than in the other services, because plays and operas, for example, are generally presented unabridged; moreover, writers and speakers are encouraged to deal with their subjects comprehensively.

The absence of fixed points allows much greater flexibility in programme planning than in the other services. Programmes appealing to minority audiences, such as recitals of modern chamber music, can be placed in the Third Programme at the best listening times, which in other services must usually be reserved for programmes that are widely popular. Many programmes are repeated; most productions of plays and feature programmes are given at least three times.

The Third Programme is international in character. Many of the plays are translations of European drama; concerts and operas are often relayed direct from foreign countries; and there are frequent talks about cultural activities and politics abroad.

## TELEVISION SERVICE

IN 1936 the BBC opened the world's first public television service. Today that service is available to a greater proportion of the nation's population than any other television system. By the autumn of 1956 some ninety-seven per cent of the population in the United Kingdom will be served by the fourteen transmitters. By the end of 1957, when the number of transmitters will have increased to seventeen, this

coverage of population will have mounted to more than ninety-seven per cent. Based on the present licence figures (March 1956), it is estimated that the full television audience is approaching sixteen millions with each programme watched on an average by 6,400,000 people. The BBC Television Service transmits up to forty-nine hours of programme a week, with extensions for outside broadcasts.\* In the course of a year the service broadcasts more than 4,000 items.

The BBC has to answer the needs of the television audience in a single Programme. Within this restrictive framework, where the demands of the many and of the few must be met, the BBC seeks to fulfil its Charter obligations and to achieve a proper balance in the content of its transmissions.

These transmissions are made up of studio productions, outside broadcasts, films, and relays from the Continent of Europe. The bulk of the productions come from four studios at Lime Grove in Shepherds Bush, London, and from the Television Theatre nearby. In October 1955 the BBC secured the Ealing film studios as the permanent home of the television film department. The transfer of the film department from Lime Grove to Ealing, which will be completed in stages, began in January 1956. At Hammersmith the Riverside film studios have been equipped as two additional television studios. (*For studios in the Regions see page 58.*)

Administration of the Television Service is conducted from the office wing of the Television Centre, Shepherds Bush, about five hundred yards away from the studios. This wing, with its 200 offices, is the first stage of a project which was conceived by the BBC during the war and which had as its aim the concentration of the service under one roof. Government restrictions on capital expenditure, however, delayed the advancement of the project. The second of the three main stages of development provides for four television studios and a main central administrative block. Work on this stage is expected to be completed by mid-1960.

In addition to its offices, the present wing of the Centre also harbours the scenery and property stores, workrooms, carpenters' shops, and the large painting galleries of the

\* Fifty hours a week is the maximum television transmitting time permitted by the Postmaster General.

Design Department. The Television Centre, as conceived, will embrace studios which can be supplied direct from these departments. As matters now stand, properties, scenery, backcloths, and so on needed for television productions have to be fed into the studios more than a quarter of a mile away by a daily service from the Centre wing. Because of the demands on studio space, rehearsals of productions have to take place in halls and other centres scattered about London.

In terms of programmes, the Television Service continues to increase its range. A significant and welcome feature of the service is its ability to call upon the co-operation of men and women of the highest distinction from the arts, science, politics, the universities, the theatre, and the music hall. The expanding physical range of the service finds expression in the exchange of programmes with other countries and in the BBC's decision to establish a permanent television link with the continent. Because the Television Service seeks to reflect, and be a stimulus to, the life and leisure of the kingdom as a whole, it pays close regard to contributions from the regions. To this end, mobile camera units are based in London, Scotland, Wales, the West of England, the North, and the Midlands. These units are for the most part employed in contributions to the national network.

Beyond this, the BBC has a development plan which includes the establishment of an alternative television Programme of its own and the introduction of colour television. The introduction of a second Programme is essential if the BBC is fully to achieve its aims and fulfil its Charter obligations. It was, however, announced by the Postmaster General in February 1956 that the Government had deferred for two years a consideration of the allocation of wavelengths for an additional television service (*see page 114*).

The BBC's development plan also envisages the possibility of some form of transmissions in colour, and experiments are well advanced (*see page 136*). The BBC has applied itself to the principle that there should be maximum coverage of the nation in the supply of black-and-white television pictures before the introduction of colour.



## THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

The history of the External Services and their organization are described in this section

### *General Extent*

IN English and forty-three other languages, the BBC's External Services are heard throughout the world for about eighty hours every day.\* This is longer than the output of all the domestic sound and television Services added together, and includes the transmission of some 48,000 news bulletins and 50,000 talks (including Press reviews) in the course of a year. Thirty-nine high-power short-wave transmitters are used, of which two, for relay purposes, are at Tebrau in Johore. Recorded programmes are sent to many parts of the world for transmission over local networks.

### *Origin and History*

The BBC began overseas broadcasts in 1932, when, on its own initiative, it founded the Empire Service in English. In 1938, to combat the growing propaganda of the Nazi-Fascist Axis, the BBC, at the request of the Government, inaugurated services in Arabic, German, Italian, and French. Transmissions in Spanish and Portuguese to Latin America began in the same year. In 1939 services began in Spanish and Portuguese for Europe, and in Afrikaans. Other language broadcasts were added rapidly during the war, and their effect on the occupied countries particularly is now a matter of history.

\* Details of transmissions appear on pages 206-209.

## *Aims and Purposes*

These have been defined by the Director-General as:

‘To state the truth with as much exactitude and sincerity as it is given to human beings to achieve; to elucidate objectively the world situation and the thoughts and actions of this country; and to build a closer understanding between peoples by providing interest, information, and entertainment, each in due measure according to the needs of the many audiences.’

The news is given without concealment or distortion, and British opinion is reflected in all its shades by the use of news commentaries, the quoted editorials of leading newspapers, and by the different points of view advanced by well-known and representative speakers. Additionally, the programmes present British culture, institutions, and the everyday life of the nation. Examples of these programmes are given on pages 169-173.

## *Political Independence and Finance*

The External Services are financed by a Grant-in-Aid voted annually by Parliament. The languages and hours of broadcasting are prescribed by the Government. Programme content, however, is entirely a BBC responsibility. As a Government White Paper on Broadcasting Policy (Cmd. 6852) has said:

‘The Government intend that the Corporation should remain independent in the preparation of programmes for overseas audiences, though it should obtain from the Government department concerned such information about conditions in these countries and the policies of H.M. Government(s) towards them as will permit it to plan the programmes in the national interest.’

## *Organization*

Under the Director of External Broadcasting, who is a member of the Board of Management, are the two Controllers in charge of the Overseas Services and the European Services. Within these two main groups are the various regional divisions described in the following pages. Common to both groups is the External Services News Department which prepares all the news broadcasts.

Nationals of the country concerned work with British colleagues in each language section. Sub-editors and trans-

lators prepare news bulletins adapted for the respective audiences from material provided by the Central News Desk, and talks, features, and other programmes may be written centrally or by assistants in the language sections.

The *Monitoring Service*, which intercepts and reports foreign broadcasts, constitutes an integral part of the External Broadcasting organization. A description of its activities will be found on page 46.

The OVERSEAS SERVICES, directed to the countries outside Europe, comprise the General Overseas Service, with its world-wide audience of English-speaking listeners, and a number of regional services in English and twenty-two other languages. The *General Overseas Service* pays special attention to its audiences in the Commonwealth, to British Forces, and to British communities overseas. For twenty-one hours every day it gives a complete programme service, including news bulletins, talks and discussions, music, light entertainment, religious services, and sport. Much of its entertainment material is selected from the BBC's domestic services. For talks, discussions, and feature programmes, however, it can turn also to an Overseas Talks and Features Department which originates programmes in these categories, mainly on current events, suited to its special needs. Particular attention is paid to matters of Commonwealth interest and to the links binding Britain to English-speaking peoples throughout the world.\*

Most of the regional Services, in varying degrees, also serve the Commonwealth. The *Colonial Service*, in particular, broadcasting mainly in English, supplements the General Overseas Service by providing certain Colonial territories with programmes more closely designed to appeal to the special interests of their inhabitants. The main areas thus served are British West Africa and the West Indies. Regular but less frequent programmes are broadcast to Malta (in Maltese), East Africa, Mauritius (in French), and the Falkland Islands.

\* See also Select Lists of Broadcasts, pages 139-174.

Great importance is attached to the rebroadcasting of the Overseas Services by the broadcasting organizations of the countries to which they are addressed.\* This is especially valuable where a highly-developed national broadcasting service leaves its listeners with comparatively little need to make the effort to tune direct to the BBC or any other extraneous service. Such broadly is the position in Canada, the U.S.A., Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. Accordingly, the *North American Service* produces specially 'tailored' programmes to be rebroadcast by American and Canadian stations and networks. The *Pacific Service*, likewise, provides programmes for Australia and New Zealand. Programmes of this kind may be conveyed to the rebroadcaster either by short-wave transmission or as recordings by sea or airmail.

In addition, in the *South African Service* there are special programmes in English for listeners in South Africa and a daily news bulletin and news commentary in Afrikaans.

The Overseas output in English also includes *London Calling Asia*, a daily programme addressed to English-speaking Asians, which seeks to give its audience a wide view of British thought with particular emphasis on matters affecting Asian countries.

The largest of the regional Services in foreign languages is the *Eastern Service*, for Arab countries, Ceylon, India, Persia, Israel, and Pakistan, using nine different languages of which the principal is Arabic. There is a wide and varied output of programmes, in which topical and political subjects are of special importance and literature and the arts are prominent. The *Far Eastern Service*, for South and South-East Asia and the Far East, broadcasts in eight languages, including English, and is extensively rebroadcast, notably in Japan. Its programmes, together with some from the Eastern Service, gain signal strength throughout these areas by being relayed by the BBC's Far Eastern Station. News bulletins, topical talks on Asian and international affairs, and features about many sides of British life, form the basis of the programmes.

Finally, in the *Latin American Service*, programmes in Spanish and Portuguese, including news, commentaries,

\* List of regular rebroadcasts, page 44.

short features, music, and magazine programmes, are broadcast to the twenty-two republics of Latin America.

The EUROPEAN SERVICES consist of six regional services—*West European* (France and Holland), *South European* (Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey), *Scandinavian* (Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland), *Central European* (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland), *East European* (Soviet Union, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania), *German* (Germany and Austria). In addition there is an English Service directed to the whole of Europe. Two central departments supply material for broadcasting to the regional services—the European Talks Department and the European Productions Department. The first circulates talks to all language sections, mainly on topical affairs, written either by staff writers or commissioned from outside experts. The second circulates documentary features, a large proportion of them about life and conditions in Britain, but also covering domestic and world politics. The combination of central supply departments and regional programme heads ensures that the complicated operation of broadcasting in twenty-three European languages remains unified in that ‘the voice’ in all the broadcasts is recognizably the same while ‘the local accents’ vary according to the interests, susceptibilities, and political conditions of the particular audience.

The broadcasts to Europe fall into two groups—those to East and Central Europe, and those to Western Europe. Beyond the Iron Curtain the audience is in many ways similar to the BBC’s wartime audience. There is the same urge to listen, since, like the régimes of Hitler and Mussolini in their day, a Communist-controlled information service suppresses and distorts the truth and thereby creates a desire for straight news and for comment which clarifies issues and puts them into perspective; this is what the BBC provides. Jamming by the Communist authorities is more efficient than the wartime efforts of the Germans and Italians, but except in certain centres of population where local jammers are used, it is not completely effective, and

there is evidence that over very wide areas the BBC broadcasts can be clearly heard. Furthermore, as wartime experience showed, jamming increases the listener's curiosity and sharpens his endeavours to find out what it is that his rulers are so determined he shall not hear.

Broadcasting to Western Europe presents different problems. One of the most important is the difficulty of reception owing to the overcrowding of the wavebands; and there is not the same incentive to listen to a foreign station when the local press and radio provide a more or less untainted source of information. The BBC European Service secures its very substantial audience in Western Europe, estimated at a total of roughly three to four million regular listeners, primarily by providing a service of world news that is both accurate and speedy, and stands comparison with that of any of the national radios on the Continent. (Press reviews and short comments putting the British point of view on current events complement the news service.) Programmes are, moreover, devised for specialized audiences, such as farmers and trade unionists; these are broadcast at the same time each week and build up a body of regular listeners. Every effort is also made to arrange exchange programmes with continental networks, in particular international quizzes, and to secure relays of these and other programmes by the domestic services of the countries concerned. The continued and growing success of English by Radio means that there is a steady recruiting of listeners to the European Service programmes in English.

### **Sound Transcription Service**

The BBC continues to supply nearly seven hundred different English programmes a year to broadcasting organizations in all parts of the world. These programmes reflect the whole range of the BBC output but are specially selected to meet the needs of overseas broadcasting organizations. In addition, a small number of programmes are provided in other languages, including German, Greek, Italian, and Portuguese. Some programmes in Arabic will be available from the end of 1956.

*Broadcasting Stations in the Following Countries Receive the English Transcription Output*

Antigua	Jamaica	Solomon Isles
Australia	Japan	Somaliland
Austria	Jordan	South Africa
Bahamas	Kenya	Southern Rhodesia
Barbados	Lebanon	Sudan
Bermuda	Leeward Isles	Switzerland
British Guiana	Malaya	Tanganyika
British Honduras	Malta	Trinidad
Burma	Mauritius	Turkey
Canada	New Zealand	Uganda
Ceylon	Nigeria	U.S.A.
Curacao	North Borneo	Windward Isles
Cyprus	Northern Rhodesia	
Ethiopia	Norway	<i>British Forces Stations</i>
Falkland Islands	Pakistan	Aden
Fiji	Panama	Benghazi
Germany	Portugal	Cyprus
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Portuguese East Africa	East Africa
Gold Coast	Puerto Rico	Germany
Greece	Saigon	Gibraltar
Hong Kong	Sarawak	Japan
India	Seychelles	Malta
Italy	Sierra Leone	Tripoli

For Transcription Service see also pages 133 and 173.

### **Television Transcription Unit**

In the absence, up to 31 March 1956, of Government support for television transcriptions, the Corporation has continued to maintain the small unit established in December 1952, to distribute abroad films made by the BBC Television Service and telerecordings of BBC television programmes. There is a steady demand for these programmes from overseas television organizations.

Some provision for television transcriptions has been made in the Grant-in-Aid funds allocated by the Government for the financial year 1956-7. This, it is hoped, will enable the BBC to begin production of short films specially designed for overseas showing (*see page 134*).

### **English by Radio**

English by Radio lessons, in thirty-five languages, reach an audience of several millions by direct transmission from

London, by relays, and by transcription recordings. In addition to the bilingual series for beginners, advanced lessons entirely in English are broadcast from London to Europe and to the nearer countries of Asia and Africa six times daily.

Gramophone records of the principal courses are now on sale to the general public in most parts of the world.

English by Radio lessons, broadcast from London and/or from stations overseas, are prepared by the BBC with explanations in the following languages:

Arabic	Flemish	Maltese	Slovene
Bulgarian	French	Norwegian	Spanish
Burmese	German	Persian	Tamil
Cantonese	Greek	Portuguese	Thai
Czech	Indonesian/Malay	Rumanian	Turkish
Danish	Italian	Serbo-Croat	Urdu
Dutch	Kuoyü	Sinhalese	Vietnamese
Finnish	Malay		

Additionally transcription recordings of the English texts are currently used by stations overseas with explanations added locally in the following languages in which the BBC has no direct service from London:

Amharic    Cypriot Greek    Greenlandic    Hausa    Luganda  
(See page 133.)

### **External Services Liaison**

The wide scope of the BBC's activities involves a considerable amount of business with other broadcasting organizations all over the world, and it is through the External Services Liaison Department that this business is co-ordinated and centralized. The department acts on behalf of the whole Corporation in this respect and deals with both sound broadcasting and television matters.

There is a two-way traffic of assistance and information between the BBC and its overseas contacts which in any given year is very extensive in both directions. A great many programme contributions from abroad are used by the BBC in both its Domestic and External Services, and the Liaison Department obtains prompt and generous help from all its contacts abroad in making arrangements for as many as two thousand recordings and three thousand five



hundred incoming relays a year. In return, the department handles an equally large number of requests from abroad each year, involving facilities in the United Kingdom for some three thousand studio sessions and recordings or line transmissions of outgoing programme material. A full-scale programme information service by air letter and cable goes to about thirty-five overseas broadcasting organizations which regularly relay the BBC. In addition, a constant flow of enquiries—often intricate questions of policy or broadcasting technique—is dealt with by the department.

The External Services Liaison Department is responsible for the Corporation's dealings with all overseas broadcasting organizations, and for the continuance of cordial and efficient relations with them; it provides the single channel for such traffic, the value of which in so large an organization as the BBC has proved itself over the years.

### *Co-operation with the Colonies*

With most of the forty-five broadcasting organizations in the Colonies the BBC has especially close ties. It has contributed to their development in a number of ways: for example, by allowing its staff to visit Colonies and advise their Governments, by seconding members of its staff to Colonial broadcasting organizations—some thirty are at present serving overseas in this way—and by training the staff of those organizations who come to England in a steady stream to gain experience.

### *Offices Overseas*

Offices for BBC representatives are in Cairo, New Delhi, New York, Ottawa, Paris, Sydney, and Toronto (*see page 245*). The main function of these offices is to encourage local interest in the BBC and in particular in the broadcasts specially directed to those parts of the world; and to provide the BBC with advice and help concerning programmes whether for home listeners about that area or for overseas listeners in that area. They are also responsible for promoting good relations with the local broadcasting organizations and for keeping the BBC informed about local broadcasting

and other developments of interest, working closely with the BBC's Liaison Department in these matters. They are concerned with the whole field of sound broadcasting and, where appropriate, television.

## REGULAR REBROADCASTS OF BBC TRANSMISSIONS

(The rebroadcasts of the services are daily unless otherwise stated,

- AUSTRALIA *Australian Broadcasting Commission* General Overseas Service, Pacific Service  
*Radio Australia* General Overseas Service, Pacific Service  
*Commercial Stations* General Overseas Service
- AUSTRIA Austrian Service (occasionally)
- BAHAMAS General Overseas Service
- BARBADOS General Overseas Service, Colonial Service
- BELGIUM French Service (occasionally)
- BRITISH GUIANA General Overseas Service
- BRITISH HONDURAS General Overseas Service, Colonial Service (occasionally)
- CANADA North American Service in English and French
- CEYLON General Overseas Service, Eastern Service in Tamil and Sinhalese
- FALKLAND ISLANDS General Overseas Service, Colonial Service
- FIJI General Overseas Service, Pacific Service
- GERMANY (WEST) German Service (average of twelve items a month)
- GOLD COAST General Overseas Service, Colonial Service
- HONG KONG General Overseas Service, Far Eastern Service in Kuoyü and Cantonese, London Calling Asia
- ISRAEL Hebrew Service (two or three times a week)
- ITALY Italian Service
- JAMAICA General Overseas Service, Colonial Service
- JAPAN *Broadcasting Corporation of Japan* (N.H.K.) General Overseas Service, Far Eastern Service in Japanese (average of ten items a month)  
*Radio Tokyo* General Overseas Service, Far Eastern Service in Japanese and English (average of seven items a month)
- KENYA General Overseas Service, Colonial Service
- LIBERIA General Overseas Service (six days a week)
- MALAYA General Overseas Service, Eastern Service in Tamil, Far Eastern Service in Malay, London Calling Asia
- MALTA General Overseas Service, Colonial Service in Maltese
- MAURITIUS Colonial Service (once a month)
- NEW GUINEA Pacific Service (five days a week)
- NEW ZEALAND General Overseas Service, Pacific Service
- NIGERIA General Overseas Service, Colonial Service
- NORTHERN RHODESIA General Overseas Service
- PORTUGAL Portuguese Service (occasionally)
- SAAR German Service (weekly)
- SARAWAK Far Eastern Service in English, Malay, and Kuoyü, London Calling Asia

EYCHELLES General Overseas Service (six days a week)  
 IERRA LEONE General Overseas Service, Colonial Service  
 INGAPORE General Overseas Service, Far Eastern Service in Malay  
 (three days a week)  
 OUTH AFRICA Christmas programmes and major sporting events  
 OUTIERN RHODESIA General Overseas Service, Regional Service  
 WITZERLAND General Overseas Service, French Service  
 ANGANYIKA General Overseas Service  
 ANGIERS French and Spanish Services  
 RINIDAD General Overseas Service, Colonial Service  
 GANDA General Overseas Service, Colonial Service  
 S.A. North American Service  
 WINDWARD ISLANDS General Overseas Service, Colonial Service  
 ANZIBAR General Overseas Service

#### BRITISH FORCES STATIONS

*Aden, Benghazi, Cyprus, East Africa, Germany,* } General Overseas  
*Gibraltar, Japan, Korea, Tripoli.* } Service

BC FAR EASTERN STATION General Overseas Service, Eastern Service in  
 Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Urdu, Far Eastern Service in English,  
 Burmese, Cantonese, Indonesian, Japanese, Kuoyü, Thai, Viet-  
 namese, London Calling Asia

LATIN AMERICA The Latin American Service in Spanish is rebroadcast  
 regularly by stations in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Re-  
 public, Ecuador, and Mexico; occasionally by a station in Peru.  
 The Latin American Service in Portuguese is rebroadcast by a number  
 of stations in Brazil.

## External Broadcasting Audience Research

The External Services of the BBC use a number of the re-  
 search methods in current use to assess the size, nature, and  
 tastes of their audiences. Sampling surveys—carried out in  
 five or six different countries each year—have been used to  
 measure the size of the audience and to provide information  
 about the listening conditions and habits of the population.  
 Listener panels have been established to obtain programme  
 reaction and information about reception conditions. There  
 are more than twenty panels in operation, covering many  
 parts of the world. From time to time questionnaires are  
 used to get reaction where panels are not available, or for a  
 wider range of opinion on general programme questions.  
 Listener Groups, listener competitions inviting criticism of  
 output, and analysis of letters, all help to fill in the picture  
 of the audience and its tastes. Visitors to Britain frequently  
 add their comments.

## Monitoring Service

The technique of intercepting and reporting foreign broadcasts has progressively developed since the BBC, in co-operation with the then embryo Ministry of Information, started a listening unit in August 1939, in the justified anticipation that many of the more normal news channels would soon disappear. The experience gained during and after the war amply confirmed the value of monitoring as a rapid and often unique source of information, and most Governments and broadcasting organizations throughout the world have since found it essential to maintain some parallel form of service.

As a result of long experience in this field, the BBC Monitoring Service is able to adjust its listening operations economically and efficiently to meet the constantly expanding volume of foreign broadcasting. In this continuing and complex task the Service works in close co-operation with its American counterpart, which under a reciprocal agreement provides monitored material from the Far East and other areas inaudible in this country.

The BBC Monitoring Service, which is situated at Caversham Park near Reading, consists of three main departments—the Reception Unit, which is responsible for the basic operation of monitoring and transcription, and the News Bureau and Reports Department, which select and edit the transcribed material for the numerous official and other recipients of the service. The necessary technical facilities, including the operation of a separate receiving station where broadcasts are intercepted and fed to the monitors by land line, are provided by a section of the BBC Engineering Division.

The Reception Unit's monitors, in their specialized task of covering broadcasts from more than forty countries in more than thirty languages, work according to agreed schedules which are regularly reviewed and adjusted to meet international developments and the frequent changes in foreign broadcasting programmes. In particular, the schedules are based upon the requirements of government departments and the BBC News and Programme Services, with which

continuous liaison is maintained. A high degree of linguistic and translating ability is naturally required from the individual monitor, who, subject to general directives, is expected to exercise judgment in the primary selection of material for the output departments.

To ensure the highest degree of accuracy, both in translation and transcription, voice broadcasts are recorded so that the monitor can play back the recording. All recordings are retained for a limited period, while certain recordings of important broadcasts and related transcripts and published documents are kept for reference in the permanent archives.

From the considerable total intake, the News Bureau, which like the Reception Unit maintains a twenty-four-hour service, selects and processes news and other items of urgent information for transmission by teleprinter to the news departments of the BBC's Home and External Services and to the Foreign Office. Part of this service is also supplied to certain news agencies on a subscription basis.

The Reports Department produces a number of publications, appearing daily or at less frequent intervals. Together they give the main trends and new points of interest of each day's broadcasting in concise form and, at greater length, the texts of important broadcasts and various types of detailed information of interest to Government departments and those concerned with specialized aspects of foreign, political, and economic developments. While prepared primarily for the use of Government departments, these reports are also available to subscribers.

The main commitment of the Monitoring Service is the reporting of major events, official statements, and comment from the U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries. In this broadcasting has proved to be the first and often the only source of such information. Broadcasts from other parts of the world provide a continuous picture of reactions to the shifting international scene, and often give the first news of international political crises or contain material directly affecting British interests.

## ENGINEERING

This section describes the work and responsibilities of the Engineering Departments

THE responsibilities of the Engineering Division, which employs a staff of nearly 5,000 (some 3,000 are technical engineering staff) fall broadly into two categories. The Operations and Maintenance Department is responsible for the day-to-day running of the sound and television services and for the receiving installations at the Caversham Monitoring Station, while the Specialist Departments provide the necessary buildings and plant, recruit and train staff and carry out research and development.

### **Operations and Maintenance Department**

The scale and importance of the work carried out by the various branches of the Operations and Maintenance Department can be gauged from the facts and figures given on later pages (transmitting stations, pp. 50, 191-3; studios, pp. 57, 191). A summary of the work of the individual departments follows.

**THE LINES DEPARTMENT.** External lines used by the BBC for sound broadcasting, television, and for intercommunication purposes are supplied by the Post Office. The Lines Department edits the technical requirements of all other BBC departments for line services, plans supply so that minimum cost is incurred, and services these lines so that the Corporation obtains the maximum return for its outlay. After tech-

nical requirements have been agreed, the Finance Section of the Department negotiates contracts with the Post Office, and with the technical sections agrees completion dates which fix the rental periods.

While the Post Office engineers are responsible for all external maintenance, BBC engineers co-operate with them in setting up the vision and sound programme circuits to the high standard demanded by the Corporation. Permanent lines, which connect together BBC studio centres and transmitting stations, are regularly tested to ensure that the technical characteristics specified by the Lines Department are maintained. The standards aimed at are at least equal to those laid down by the CCIF (The International Telephone Consultative Committee).

An important part of the department's work involves making arrangements for high-grade music channels (when they are not in use for programmes) to be used for communication between BBC premises. As many as three telephone and three telegraph circuits can be obtained from two such music lines. Temporary circuits used for outside broadcasts, both television and sound, are provided by the Post Office as and when required, for periods usually of only a few days. Sound circuits have to be equalized in frequency characteristic, checked for noise, and, if repeated by the Post Office, for overload. A simple specification for their use is then issued.

Where necessary, it is possible to use narrow-band speech lines for fairly high-quality sound transmissions by using the split band technique in which the low frequencies of programmes are transmitted over one line, and the high frequencies, modulated to a low frequency, are passed over a second line, the whole being re-assembled at the terminal point. By such means, outside broadcasts can be taken from the Shetlands and Channel Islands, for instance. The equipments are installed and operated by the Lines Department.

Circuits for television broadcasting are similar in basic treatment to sound circuits, but, owing to the much greater complexity of the transmitted information and variety of types of circuits used, this work is much more involved; it

is carried out with the aid of special test signals which, when displayed on a cathode-ray oscilloscope, provide the required information about the transmission characteristics of the circuit under test.

In addition to the testing of temporary and permanent vision circuits, Lines Department staff operate and maintain the television switching centres located in various parts of the country. The main permanent vision network is channelled through these switching centres; they act as collecting points for all television outside broadcasts and also for all regional television studios, feeding the programmes at the appropriate times to the proper destinations. As the vision contribution network can carry signals from only one service at a time, and one programme may include contributions from several outside broadcast points, it is often necessary to carry out network switching operations during the programmes. These operations are carried out either to a prepared schedule or on a sound cue; in such cases the sound components of the various contributions are routed and switched simultaneously with the vision.

The TRANSMITTER DEPARTMENT is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all transmitting stations. For listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom there are seventy-three main transmitters and thirty-two reserve transmitters at forty-nine transmitting stations radiating the Home, Light, and Third Programmes on low, medium, and very high frequencies and fourteen television transmitting stations at which are installed a total of fifty-four main and reserve vision and sound transmitters. For External Broadcasting there are thirty-nine high-power high-frequency transmitters in the United Kingdom and at Tebrau, in Johore, for the operation and maintenance of which the Transmitter Department is also responsible. The department is responsible for maintaining the carrier frequencies of all BBC transmitters within the International Tolerance applicable to the Service concerned, and where necessary to the more stringent tolerances needed for medium-frequency transmitter synchronization and for the standard



frequency transmissions on low and high frequencies provided by the BBC for scientific purposes.

Another aspect of the department's work is the finding of suitable sites in areas where new transmitting stations are to be built, and the carrying out of preliminary negotiations with Ministerial and local officials and other interested parties.

The supply to all BBC centres of valves, camera tubes, and similar consumable items is undertaken by VALVE SECTION. This section is responsible for maintaining adequate stocks of these to meet the demands of Transmitting Stations, Studio Centres, and O.B. Units of both sound and television. The range of items varies between valves costing nearly £1,000 each and weighing nearly three-quarters of a cwt., to devices, costing only a few shillings, which are not much larger than a match. Their quality is constantly checked in fully equipped laboratories, and by the analysis of reports from user departments. Many items, such as camera tubes, require special transport and handling arrangements for which Valve Section is responsible.

THE RECORDING DEPARTMENT. Sound recording has become an essential facility both in programme planning and in programme production, and fifty per cent of all programmes transmitted in the Domestic and Overseas Services now make some use of this technique. The Recording Department is responsible for the distribution, maintenance, and operation of the wide range of sound recording equipment needed to maintain this service in the London, Regional, and Overseas centres.

Both disk and magnetic tape systems are in current use, but the emphasis is now on tape.

During 1956 the major part of a scheme designed to provide increased tape recording and editing facilities was implemented. To make the maximum use of the available man-power, the earlier system of individually manned recording channels was in some areas replaced by the installation of groups of recording and reproducing machines in large centralized rooms; the machines are started and stopped by remote control from the originating studio in the

case of a recording or from a continuity suite in the case of reproductions.

Additional editing facilities have been necessitated by the increasing tendency to build up programmes from actuality material recorded outside the studio centres, and by the pre-recording of unscripted discussions and audience performances where the programme is subsequently edited for reasons of timing and production.

Mobile Recording plays an important part in programme planning, and a fleet of cars carrying recording equipment capable of a high standard of performance is maintained in London and the main regional centres for this purpose. Small self-contained battery-powered tape recorders carried and operated by programme staff are often used to gather actuality material. These 'midget' recorders have made it possible to obtain recordings in situations that preclude the use of heavier equipment and trailing cables.

A further development during 1956 was the introduction of 'fine groove' long-playing disk recording equipment. This technique combines a high technical performance with small storage space; for these reasons it will be used mainly for 'archive' recordings stored in the Permanent Library and for the Transcription Service which annually distributes 50,000 recordings of BBC programmes to overseas broadcasting organizations.

An idea of the scope of Recording Department activities can be obtained from the following statistics for 1955:

Total transmission hours from BBC recordings	20,711
(of which 11,798 hours (57 per cent) were on tape and 8,913 hours (43 per cent) were on disk)	

*Note: During the last five months of 1955 tape accounted for 70 per cent of the total.*

Number of disks recorded	127,866
Mileage covered by Mobile Recording Cars	330,000

## **Specialist Departments**

The function of the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT is to conduct fundamental investigations into the problems of sound and

television broadcasting and to provide information and guidance on technical matters within the Corporation.

The work of the department covers a very wide field. It is concerned with many subjects relating to the future development of broadcasting, such as, for example, the improvement of studio acoustics and of the recording of both sound and television programmes. A major item of work, still in progress, is the investigation of systems of colour television which might eventually be suitable for use by the Corporation. The department also undertakes the design of improved microphones, whilst, at the other end of the broadcasting chain, it provides the technical information on which the construction of transmitting aerials for both television and frequency modulated sound broadcasting is based. The siting of new transmitting stations and the planning of the distribution systems of which they form part is very largely determined as the result of measurements and calculations undertaken by the Research Department.

The DESIGNS DEPARTMENT is engaged on development work which has a specific application to broadcasting. When the Operations and Maintenance Department, working in close touch with the programme side, finds a need for a new type of equipment, Designs Department undertakes the design work itself or guides a manufacturer in the production of the required apparatus to ensure that the performance specification is met in the most economical manner. In view of the rapid development of the television medium the department is constantly putting forward new ideas and designs of equipment in anticipation of future needs. Much of the apparatus used by the BBC is designed in this department.

The PLANNING AND INSTALLATION DEPARTMENT is responsible for the technical planning, equipping, and commissioning of sound and television studios, outside broadcast bases, television transmitters, and sound broadcasting transmitters. It also handles general electrical engineering work, such as lighting and electrical heating, stand-by generating plant, etc. An important part of the department's work is the preparation of specifications and cost estimates with the subsequent handling of contract procedure and technical liaison

with manufacturers. The department consists mainly of professional specialist engineers.

The BUILDING DEPARTMENT is responsible for all structural and civil engineering work, and has to interpret requirements for transmitting stations, studios, offices, and other premises, and to provide an economic solution to the problems of relating technical and other needs to aesthetic considerations and site conditions.

The department prepares plans, elevations, and specifications for building, and specifications for associated services such as lifts, heating, and ventilating systems, etc., and arranges and supervises contracts for carrying out the work. Outside professional advice and assistance is engaged where works are of a size and importance likely to attract wide public interest, and the advice of the Corporation's Consulting Civil Engineer is available in all cases.

The department also prepares specifications for high masts and towers, and arranges contracts for their supply and erection. Maintenance and repair of these buildings, services, and masts are also among the responsibilities of Building Department.

The EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT is responsible for the supply of much of the Engineering Division's equipment, exceptions being heavy transmitter plant and television camera and control equipment. The greater part of the equipment is manufactured by outside firms, but, where urgency is the keynote or only a small number of items is required, the construction is undertaken in Equipment Department, whose workshops are also used for routine maintenance and repair work. The department maintains a test room through which new or repaired equipment passes before it is issued.

This department is also responsible for the operation of the transport fleet, which numbers amongst its 485 vehicles many specially equipped for the Sound and Television Services.

The ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT DEPARTMENT administers the staff in the Engineering Division. It recruits new engineers and technical assistants, decides in conjunction with

the department concerned who shall fill posts that become vacant, and generally keeps an eye on the progress, welfare, and working conditions of all staff in the Division.

Three departments—Engineering Information Department, Engineering Secretariat, and Engineering Training Department—form the Engineering Services Group.

THE ENGINEERING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, as its name implies, is concerned with the dissemination of engineering information, and in this capacity it is responsible for writing or editing all technical publicity and pamphlets, dealing with listeners' and viewers' queries and giving advice on the reception of BBC programmes. Arrangements are also made by the department with the Post Office for relays of important events to and from this country by cable and radio telephone.

Representation of BBC technical interests is provided at international conferences such as those responsible for the allocation of broadcasting wavelengths, and also on technical committees of the British Standards Institution and of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Close liaison is maintained with the radio industry, its trade organizations, and with the Post Office.

This department also includes the BBC receiving station at Tatsfield, which is responsible for measuring the frequencies of BBC and foreign transmitters, receiving items broadcast from overseas for inclusion in BBC transmissions, and for watching transmission and reception conditions.

THE ENGINEERING SECRETARIAT keeps a watch on the Engineering Division finances; it prepares the estimates for all new schemes, such as the construction of sound and television transmitting stations and studios, and the provision of film cameras and equipment; and is responsible for seeing that the amount allotted to them and to the running of existing technical services is not exceeded.

This department is also responsible for the handling of engineering patent matters, in conjunction with patent agents, and the investigation of engineering suggestions

submitted by members of staff and the public. In the past year sixty-four new staff suggestions were received, a decision was reached on seventy-three suggestions and forty-three were rewarded. Ten patent applications were filed and Letters of Patent were received for nine inventions.

The ENGINEERING TRAINING DEPARTMENT provides training in broadcasting engineering for all types and grades of technical staff, preparing them for operational and technical work in the Sound and Television Services. The standard and content of its work varies widely from the elementary course for newly recruited operators and technical assistants to the more advanced courses for technicians and graduate engineers. The duration of the training period may be anything from one week to twelve weeks; the shorter periods are generally devoted to refresher courses or to introducing new developments to senior staff, a recent example of which is the course on colour television.

Emphasis is on techniques and practice, and much effort has been spent on conveying, by means of demonstrations, ideas normally requiring a high standard of mathematics. These methods have aroused considerable interest outside the BBC and have resulted in many visits from representatives of other broadcasting organizations and of the technical teaching profession.

Written presentation is as important as oral presentation, so that the department is also responsible for the technical instructions issued with equipment designed by the Specialist Departments and the instructions on, for example, station layout or, say, power supplies, which are no direct concern of the manufacturers of broadcasting equipment. To keep staff up to date, training supplements on such items as slot aerials, television lighting, frequency modulation, and other developments are issued; they have proved popular with other broadcasting authorities and with teachers of radio engineering. Training Manuals on Microphones, Television Engineering, and so on, are also prepared and issued by the department, and placed on sale through normal technical publishing channels.

The expansion of the BBC Television Service and the

need to replace staff who have left the BBC have multiplied the work of the Training Department, and its staff and accommodation have accordingly increased. New residential accommodation for an additional ninety-six students has been completed.

### **Sound and Television Studios**

There are 146 studios for the domestic sound programmes, of which fifty-four are in London and ninety-two at various centres in the Regions. The External Services use thirty-five London studios, twenty-three at Bush House, and twelve at 200 Oxford Street.

Studios are, in general, designed for specific purposes in regard to size, technical facilities, and acoustic qualities. They include small studios for talks and discussions, with relatively 'dead' acoustics; drama studios with complicated arrangements for varying the acoustics to suit production requirements and with comprehensive 'effects' facilities, variety studios designed to create a theatre atmosphere and accommodate audiences; and music studios to suit many types of music and numbers of instrumentalists, including full symphony orchestras.

The equipment used in studio control cubicles for selecting and mixing the outputs of the various microphones, for controlling 'effects', and for adding artificial reverberation is designed to provide the facilities required by programme producers while at the same time achieving the maximum efficiency in the minimum space. To guard against breakdowns, a limited number of spare amplifiers and other vital items are provided, with facilities for switching them into circuit immediately in case of need.

The Television Service has five studios at Lime Grove in West London. These were adapted from film studios, equipped for television, and brought into service one by one between 1950 and 1953. They have a total floor area of 20,000 square feet, the largest studio being 6,500 square feet. In addition, the Television Theatre, originally the Shepherds Bush Empire, has been regularly used with temporary

equipment since 1953 for variety and panel shows given before an audience. In May 1956 the Television Theatre was withdrawn from service for the installation of permanent technical equipment of the latest type, its place being taken temporarily by the King's Theatre, Hammersmith. The pioneer studios at Alexandra Palace are now being used for the 'News and Newsreel' programmes, and for engineering tests with colour television.

In October 1954 the BBC acquired the Riverside Film Studios, Hammersmith, for conversion to television studios. The first of the new studios was brought into use in June 1956.

### *Regional Television Studios*

Since early 1955 when the first television studio outside London was established in Bristol, there has been progressive development in other regions. Manchester and Birmingham followed, and Cardiff and Glasgow are on the way. When all the studios are fully equipped, the regional contributions to the national Service will be more than doubled.

### **Outside Broadcasting Equipment**

The technical facilities for sound outside broadcasts provide for requirements varying from single microphone eye-witness accounts to complicated broadcasts involving many microphones and commentators' positions. To facilitate the simpler type of sound broadcast, unattended studios have been equipped at strategic points throughout the United Kingdom. In these it is merely necessary for a commentator to switch on the electric light to bring the studio equipment into operation automatically and establish two-way communication with the 'parent' studio centre via the commentator's microphone and headphones.

The high cost of the standard television outside broadcasting equipment has led to the development of a simpler type giving less comprehensive facilities. This consists of a



single camera unit, mounted in a small van, which can be used, if required, on the move. This unit—the 'Roving Eye'—has its own VHF sound and vision transmitters capable of carrying the signals to a fixed receiving point over a distance of some two miles. Its transmitting aerial is kept in alignment with the receiving point with the aid of a gyro compass. The Roving Eye has also proved useful in conjunction with a standard outside broadcast unit to provide an additional and sometimes remote camera, e.g. on the far side of a racecourse. A Roving Eye equipped with two camera channels is now under construction.

The vision signals from remote outside broadcast points are carried back to the main television network by BBC microwave or VHF radio links. Post Office cable circuits are used when available for short-distance outside broadcasts and also on occasions in conjunction with the above-mentioned radio links. The sound signals are normally carried by Post Office telephone circuits.

Following the first successful television programme transmission from a moving ship at sea in September 1954, BBC television cameras took to the air in August 1955 when a programme was transmitted from an aircraft flying over East Anglia. Other television programmes which posed tricky technical problems were the transmission from a submarine in June and one from a helicopter in August 1956.

## **External Services**

Thirty-nine high-power, short-wave transmitters (50-100 kW) radiate the BBC's External Services programmes. Two at Tebrau, in Johore, are operated by the BBC Far Eastern Station mainly to rebroadcast the BBC's Far Eastern, Eastern, and General Overseas Services to the appropriate countries.

Medium-wave transmissions from the United Kingdom are largely confined to the radiation of those parts of the European Service broadcast to Western Europe throughout the evening on 224 metres. Other long and medium

wavelengths are used when they are not required for the BBC's domestic services.

Certain of the BBC's European Services are also rebroadcast by a high-power, medium-wave transmitter at Norden in north-west Germany, with a medium-power relay in Berlin, operating on the same wavelength, and are rebroadcast additionally over a VHF/FM transmitter in Berlin, where a large number of suitable receivers are in general use.

To provide an effective signal in the area served by each programme, highly directional short-wave transmitting aerials are used. The appropriate aerial for the particular direction, time of day, season and stage of the solar cycle is selected from 177 aerials which are at the various transmitting sites. Even with this large number it is impossible to meet all propagation conditions, and a continuous schedule of aerial conversion to different wavelengths is necessary to ensure that programmes are radiated in the most easily receivable wavebands. This programme of aerial conversion is designed to keep pace with the trend of solar activity which, during 1956, rose very rapidly, permitting the use of the 11-metre band for transmissions directed to Africa and to South and South-East Asia for the first time since 1951.

During the next few years the BBC will make regular use of the higher frequency bands (shorter wavelengths) for its External Services. It is, therefore, important that listeners buying new receivers should be sure that they can tune to the 13-metre band and, if possible, to the highest frequency band available for short-wave broadcasting—the 11-metre band. Wavelengths in these bands now serve large areas of South and South-East Asia and the African Continent, and are likely to provide clearer reception than on the longer wavelengths.

The use of the 11-metre band in particular enables transmissions to escape the severe interference which affects many of the External Services programmes on the longer wavelengths. Some of this interference is due to the overloading and unplanned operation of the bands allotted to short-wave broadcasting, but much of it is caused by the jamming (deliberate interference) of certain language transmissions of the BBC and other Western Bloc broadcasters.

This jamming affects not only the transmissions against which it is aimed but also adjacent wavelengths (*see page 128*).

The BBC is always ready to advise listeners to its short-wave services and welcomes reception reports. Letters should be addressed to: THE SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER, EXTERNAL BROADCASTING, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

## PROGRAMME SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS

The articles in this section deal with the main components of BBC programmes and with the output departments that supply the material

### NEWS BROADCASTS

#### *General*

NEWS cannot be conveyed without words, whether to reader, listener, or viewer of television. As the history of the Press and of broadcasting in its turn have shown, words by themselves without illustration can do the job. Pictures, above all, moving pictures, can bring to life many, though by no means all, of the events that are news in a way that plain words cannot: but, without words, with few exceptions, the information that pictures carry will be at best incomplete, at worst, and more often, meaningless. That is why the indispensable content of broadcast news services must continue to be their word-content, whether they are directed to listening ears only or to watching eyes and listening ears at the same time.

Every week the BBC broadcasts more than 900 news bulletins. News is the kernel of both the domestic and the overseas services. Some ninety news bulletins are broadcast weekly in the Home Service and Light Programme, and it is estimated that half the adult population of the United Kingdom listens to one or more every day. In the External Services the weekly total of news broadcasts exceeds 800, and millions of people of many different nationalities are regular listeners. Approximately 650 of these bulletins are in the languages

of the countries to which they are addressed; 175 are in English. Many countries hear BBC news by re-broadcast through their own radio organizations.

The ideal of every BBC news bulletin is 'a fair selection of items impartially presented'. That was the phrase used by the Ullswater Committee in 1935, and it survived the test of war. There is no room in a BBC bulletin for the personal views of the editors or sub-editors. Their duty is to give the facts so that listeners may form their own opinions.

The treatment of an item in an overseas bulletin does not materially differ from its treatment in domestic bulletins. The chief difference, perhaps, is in length; overseas bulletins tend to be shorter. Consistency is achieved by a constant striving after accuracy and impartiality. In the words of the BBC's former Director-General, Sir William Haley:

It has been the primary conception of British broadcasting ever since it decided to speak to peoples beyond its borders, that it would pour through the world hour by hour, day by day, and year by year an unending, undeviating, irrigating flow of truthful news given as objectively and as impartially as British professional men and women could make it. The BBC does not attempt to have one story for its own people and another for the rest of the world.

A fifteen-minute news bulletin contains less than 2,000 words, hardly more than would fill two or three columns of a newspaper. The first problem that faces the compilers of news bulletins is therefore one of selection, and clearly it is a more difficult problem than that which the copy-taster or news editor engaged in the production of a newspaper has to solve. From the thousands of words which pour in from many different sources the BBC journalist has somehow to evolve a balanced summary of the latest news—bearing in mind that the average BBC bulletin reaches a far bigger public than any one newspaper.

After it has been decided which items are to be broadcast there remains the problem of reshaping them in a form suitable for broadcasting. Most news stories have to be shortened, amplified, and rewritten so as to make them easy to grasp when heard from the loudspeaker.

The readers of the news bulletins are not in any way responsible for their construction or content. It not

infrequently happens that an addition to the bulletin is placed in front of the news-reader after he has started reading—for news is coming in at all times, and the bulletin must be kept as up-to-the-minute as possible.

Much thought is given to the pronunciation of names of persons and places, and expert guidance is available to the news-reader. Many place-names, if pronounced in accordance with correct local usage, would be unidentifiable to the majority of listeners. The BBC's practice, therefore, is to use the pronunciation which will be most easily recognized. Names of persons, on the other hand, are given their correct pronunciation.

For its sources the BBC relies upon the leading news agencies, monitored material based on the broadcasts of other countries, and its own correspondents abroad and reporters at home. The Corporation has correspondents at twelve foreign centres, and diplomatic, Parliamentary, industrial, and air affairs are covered by special correspondents. News magazines, including short talks, recorded extracts from speeches, and interviews with people in the news are added to the straightforward news bulletins in some cases. Special correspondents or, when circumstances so require, special teams of correspondents, are sent to report on all outstanding news events at home and overseas which, either because of their location or because of the volume of reporting that they will entail, could not be covered effectively with the normal dispositions. An example of this is seen in the sending each autumn to the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York of a team of three or four specialist reporters to reinforce the BBC's resident correspondent at U.N. headquarters. The reports sent home, in voice, by cable, and in film, are filtered through to every news and current-affairs section in the domestic, overseas, and foreign-language services of the BBC. Regional news, based on information supplied by local correspondents and by public bodies, is a regular commitment in the Home Service outside London, and includes bulletins in Gaelic and in Welsh.

All the main news bulletins broadcast in the Home and Light programmes are prepared and supplied by the News

Division, which is also responsible for the parliamentary and sports reports and news talks. There is a separate news department for the External Services. Its Centre Desk supplies the main news items, from which the sub-editors in each language section prepare the foreign-language bulletins, sometimes originating items of special interest to the countries served; these bulletins are drawn up in English and translated.

### *Television*

The presentation of topical items in visual form was first developed for some five years in 'Television Newsreel', which occupied about a quarter of an hour and appeared latterly on five nights a week, with a composite week-end edition. It was produced by a special unit of the Television Film Department, which supplied most of the material. The News Division (which always had a member of its staff associated with the old 'Newsreel') and the Television Service have developed since 1954 news and newsreel programmes which include pictorial material of various kinds, drawn from many different sources.

The Television News Service aims at giving the public in the United Kingdom as comprehensive an illustrated service of news as is possible within the limitations imposed by the existing sources of illustration and their availability.

The Corporation has made steady progress in securing world-wide sources of news in pictures, much in the same way that it has secured sources in words. It maintains a staff of newsreel film cameramen and recordists in this country, who, when required, can be sent abroad; it can call on the services of an ever-growing number of cameramen contributors at home and overseas; and it has equipped its own foreign correspondents with small amateur film cameras which can provide a supplementary service of news film. Another of the foundations on which the supply of international news film to the BBC's Television News service rests is the agreement, concluded in 1954 between the Corporation and the National Broadcasting Company of the United States, which provides for an exchange between the two

organizations of all their news film. The Corporation subscribes also to the news film service of one of the leading news agencies. Eventually, perhaps, there will be little more delay in receiving moving pictures of happenings in some part of the world than there is now in getting words. The full potentialities of television in this field are only beginning to suggest themselves.

All the resources of the News Division in London, and of the newsrooms in the Regions, feed the Television News programmes. Following the development of news film sources the first full fifteen-minute illustrated News Bulletin was introduced in the Television Service in the late summer of 1955. This replaced the combined programme, News and Newsreel. At the same time a Newsreel was introduced on five days of the week and an illustrated News Summary every day.

## TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS

### *Sound*

IN the three domestic programme services, something like 5,000 individual talks or discussions are broadcast in the course of a year—ranging in length from a brevity of five minutes to an hour-long lecture, and covering a considerable variety of subjects, topical, scientific, historical reminiscences of the past, and achievements and controversies of the present. How is this flow of contributions and the quality of performance ensured? Partly from the hundred or so unsolicited manuscripts and suggestions which reach Home Talks Department every week; partly from ideas and projects initiated within the department; partly by invitation to those known to be engaged in some adventure of the mind or to have had some interesting experience about which others would like to hear.

Traditionally, the hall-mark of the good broadcast talk is that the speaker should not only have something worth-while to say, but that even when he is reading from a script he should sound as if he were talking to someone, at pains to ensure that the listener is thinking with him as he goes along



following his narrative in imagination. It is the task of all talks producers to help speakers to achieve this object and to bring about an easy urgency of communication, whether in the mode of conversation or of discourse. Impromptu talking, except in discussions, is rarely effective when broadcast in sound alone, although the tape recorder, which allows for subsequent cutting and rearrangement, has stimulated fresh experiments in this technique. It also allows producers to go farther afield in their search for new speakers. About a quarter of the talks broadcast each year are by speakers new to the microphone. The interest of what there is to tell in the words of those who have taken part, the need to hear the man himself, make it impossible, even if it were desirable, to restrict the choice of speaker to acknowledged 'masters of the microphone'.

One of the chief functions of broadcast talks is to provide authoritative comment and information on the affairs of the day. The magazine programme 'At Home and Abroad', now in its third year, brings together in two broadcasting periods each week in the Home Service both those who are taking part in the making of events and those who are able to elucidate and comment on the events themselves. Each programme may have four or five talks or interviews, and the subject and the invitation to the speaker need not be finally settled until the day of the broadcast. The pattern of the programme is therefore kept flexible to match the pattern of events.

If 'At Home and Abroad' has succeeded in bringing to the microphone a number of distinguished people prominently associated with national and international occasions, shorter and longer talks and discussions in the Home Service provide an opportunity for more detailed analysis of events and trends. Current affairs is also a constant and important element of the Third Programme, whether in single talks or extended series, while in the Light Programme one matter of public concern each day is the subject of comment in 'Topic for Tonight'.

Literature is served in many ways and many programmes. Current publications are constantly reviewed in talks in all three domestic programmes, and in the Home Service 'The

Critics' meet weekly to discuss new work in literature, the theatre, the cinema, the visual arts, and in broadcasting. The equivalent feature in the Third Programme is the fortnightly 'Comment'. Also in the Third Programme there are reviews of poetry, both old and new, and from time to time poets themselves come to the microphone and read their own works. Serial readings, such as the Light Programme's 'Book at Bedtime', the serial read in 'Woman's Hour', and readings of short stories and other literary works, are also provided by the Talks Department.

The broadcasting of lectures, often of three-quarters of an hour or an hour's duration, has become a well-established practice, particularly in the Third Programme. Some, like the annual Home Service series, the Reith Lectures (*see page 226*), are specially commissioned for broadcasting. Other are broadcast versions of the famous Foundation Lecture at the Universities and elsewhere—the Romanes, the Clark the Rede, the Tarner Lectures, for example—or inaugural lectures by new professors, or the important Presidential Addresses to the British Association.

The annual reports on scientific research communicated at meetings of the British Association are always reflected in the talks schedules. 'Science Survey' in the Home Service covers an enormous range in its weekly account of new research and discovery. The developments and implications of nuclear fission, in its military and non-military aspects have become almost a staple element of talks in the field of science. Biology, animal behaviour, astrophysics, applied research for industry, are some of the many scientific themes that would appear regularly in the Talks Encyclopedia on subjects.

Progress has been made with more specifically educational series of talks planned after audience research among organizations concerned with Further Education. These attract as large an audience as other series, and illustrated pamphlets are sometimes provided in connexion with them. A pamphlet, 'Roman Britain', published at the time of this series of broadcasts under that title (February 1956) at 1s sold more than 53,000 copies. *Listen and Learn*, a guide to these and to other general programmes likely to interest

listeners in search of further education, is issued free twice a year to a rapidly growing public. A number of programmes which concentrate on the interests of 'The Younger Generation' are broadcast throughout the autumn and spring quarters in the Light Programme (*see page 87*). The daily 'Woman's Hour', with its special Sunday edition 'Home for the Day', covers every subject of interest to the women of today, ranging far beyond matters of household management and personal adornment (*see page 92*). Additionally bulletins of current food prices are broadcast twice a week.

All through the year there are regular talks serving those listeners who have special interests or special preoccupations — 'Farm Fare', 'Farming Today', 'Home Grown', 'Money Matters', and 'Can I Help You?'. At the instance of the Ministry of Agriculture and various interested agricultural organizations, the fat-stock prices bulletin is broadcast every morning from Monday to Saturday at 6.25 a.m. in the Home Service. A weekly morning talk by 'The Doctor' and other talks and discussions are broadcast as a contribution to Health Education.

### *Television*

Television Talks cover the same range of subjects as Sound Broadcast Talks; in form practically none are straight talks. A fair proportion are unscripted interviews or discussions, but the majority are built of presented film sequences, or a combination of film, outside broadcasts, and studio demonstrations, in what could more properly be called feature or documentary programmes. The development of these technical facilities and the establishment of the television link with Europe have made possible a service of visual report and commentary from Europe and the rest of the world, which is now an important part of Television Talks output.

In the domestic field, events and personalities of the moment and political problems are covered in the Monday to Friday 'Highlight', in the discussion programmes such as 'Press Conference', and in the weekly magazine 'Panorama'. Commentary on international affairs, usually in the form of a film report, is a regular item in 'Panorama'. Major inter-

national problems are presented in more detail in series such as 'Peaceful Co-existence', which examined the relationships of Russia with the rest of the world, and 'Atoms for Peace'.

The reflection of the life and thought of other countries has an important place in Television Talks. 'Report from America' and 'Commonwealth Magazine' give a monthly picture on film of aspects of their social scene made by the countries concerned. 'The World is Ours', also on film, reports some of the social and educational experiments initiated by organizations of the United Nations in underdeveloped areas.

The problems of society and of the individual at home are examined in the monthly documentary series 'Special Enquiry', and by interview and discussion in the studio in such programmes as 'Meet Jeanne Heal' and 'Is This Your Problem?'.

Scientific developments have always been reflected in the annual reports of the British Association proceedings, and in the long-established Science Review of industrial and technological research. These programmes are now reinforced by more detailed series such as 'The Modern Universe' on astronomy, and the irregular series 'Frontiers of Science' which focuses on outstanding research in the applied sciences. In a more popular form 'Zoo Quest', the film report of scientific expeditions undertaken by the Royal Zoological Society and BBC Television, gives an exciting picture of animal behaviour and of the life of primitive communities in little-known parts of the world. Archaeology triumphantly holds its special place with its somewhat unexpected quiz presentation of 'Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?', and in the feature presentation of 'Buried Treasure'.

Literary interests have, so far, only been met by sporadic book reviews, occasional broadcasts of excerpts from plays in the theatre, and more recently a series of causeries on 'Books and Authors' by Mr. J. B. Priestley. In the field of the visual arts there are regular additions to the small but notable list of art films which so far include 'Henry Moore', 'The Wallace Collection', 'The English Country Church', 'Walter Sickert', 'John Piper', and 'Stanley Spencer'.

## RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

RELIGIOUS broadcasting has had a place in BBC programmes from the very earliest days, and new varieties of religious radio and television programmes are to be heard or seen every year; but the fundamental principles of religious broadcasting have remained essentially unchanged. The first is that the content of these broadcasts should be what is actually taught and practised by the principal organized expressions of the religious life of the country—the Christian Churches. The second is that these broadcasts should not be planned only for church-goers, but for all who wish to listen to them or view them. The third is that the standards of performance in religious broadcasting should be comparable to those demanded in other programmes.

The decision to base the bulk of religious broadcasting on Christian foundations is justified by the Christian tradition of the country and by the fact that Christianity is the religion which is professed by the overwhelming majority of those who wish to listen to religious broadcasting. On matters of policy and practice concerning these Christian broadcasts and relationships with the Churches, the Corporation and its Religious Broadcasting Department are advised by a representative Central Religious Advisory Committee and by similar Committees in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the three English Regions. There are also Jewish broadcasts on the eves of major festivals; from time to time adherents of other Faiths are invited to give descriptive broadcasts about their beliefs, and provision is made for discussions between Christians and critics of Christianity.\*

Greater understanding between Christians of different denominational traditions has been one of the results of religious broadcasting, and a large proportion of the broadcasts deal with themes from the Bible and the Creeds which are believed by Christians of all traditions. Positive statements of denominational teaching are encouraged, where they are appropriate, though it is obvious that overt controversial attacks on the beliefs of other Christians are

\* For the BBC's policy on controversial religious broadcasting see para. 11.

out of place in broadcasts which are primarily acts of worship or where provision cannot be made for a right of reply. The Religious Broadcasting Department does not exercise a theological censorship of scripts for religious broadcasts. In the interests of more effective religious broadcasting the Central Religious Advisory Committee has consistently advised that strict denominational representation should not be the primary consideration in planning these broadcasts but over a period of time a broad denominational balance between the main traditions is achieved, and provision is made for broadcasts by minorities.

Some religious programmes are planned primarily for listeners who would be in church if they could but who are prevented from attending by illness or old age or by home responsibilities. Others are planned for listeners who take an active part in the life of their local churches but who value the opportunities to extend their knowledge of the Christian faith, and to enrich their devotional life, which broadcasting affords.

But it is estimated that the aggregate audience for the religious broadcasts on a Sunday is equal to about one quarter of the adult population, and the majority of these listeners are believed to be men and women who are not regular church-goers.

The primary aim of most religious broadcasts is therefore 'evangelistic', that is, to communicate the Christian Gospel effectively to those who listen to the broadcasts but who are not active members of any local church. In pursuit of this aim, there is less emphasis on arranging broadcasts from a great number of churches in turn than upon finding speakers and preachers who have a personal talent for the medium and giving them more frequent opportunities to broadcast. In each of its Regions, the BBC employs specialist staff for this purpose.

### *Sound*

Every week about thirty religious programmes of different kinds, totalling about eight hours in all or three per cent of the total number of programme hours, are broadcast in the Home Service and Light Programme. On most Sunday

Morning and Evening Services are broadcast from churches in each Region, and the Light Programme carries the People's Service in the morning and the 'Sunday Half-hour' of community hymn singing in the evening. On weekdays there are three short daily programmes: the talks at 7.50 a.m. and the Daily Service in the Home Service, and 'a story, a hymn, and a prayer' at 'Five to Ten' in the Light Programme. Various other religious talks, discussions, musical, dramatic, and devotional programmes are placed from time to time in the 'Third Programme and Home Service. Choral Evensong is broadcast from a Cathedral or College Chapel on most Wednesday afternoons; and broadcasts of Services of Holy Communion, planned primarily to meet the requests of communicants confined to their houses or beds, are arranged about six times a year in each Region. The School Broadcasting Department is responsible for weekly broadcasts of a Morning Service for Schools and of a programme on Religion and Philosophy for Sixth Forms.

### *Television*

During a period of twelve months there were about one hundred religious television programmes of various kinds. These included services from churches, discussion programmes, visits to places in order to show a Christian community in action, epilogues of different types, experimental studio services, and teaching programmes. In addition, there were a number of programmes which included points of religious interest, such as visits to cathedrals, discussions on moral and social issues, and plays of religious significance.

## MUSIC

### *Sound*

THE BBC's programme policy is aimed at serving the art of music and reflecting the musical life of the country. Those who carry out this policy are also aware of their responsibilities towards the music profession.

The three main domestic sound broadcasting services offer music of every type and period. In the Home Service the

Classics and Romantics are generously represented and present-day music not ignored. The Third Programme ranges from music of our own time to the discovered treasures of bygone centuries. The Light Programme carries every kind of light music, but also regularly gives its listeners opportunities of hearing the standard orchestral and symphonic repertory.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra continues to be seen as well as heard by those who can attend any of its annual public concerts in the Royal Festival Hall or its twenty-five concerts during the Promenade Season in the Royal Albert Hall. It can also be seen at public concerts when visiting the big towns and cities of the provinces (*see page 227*).

These public activities, extensive though they are, represent only a small fraction of the year's broadcast music, for it is from the studios (or from halls and churches converted on occasion to studio use) that chamber-music, church music, symphony, choral music, and many of the operas are mostly transmitted.

The Home Service and Third Programme during the year provided opera-lovers with a hundred performances, of which forty-four were relayed from opera-houses. Some were premières: others were first performances in this country.

One way in which the Corporation discharges its duty to music can indeed be found in the number of first performances presented in any year: in the year ending March 1956 broadcast programmes included nearly two hundred—some were relays from festivals and theatres, but most of these first performances originated in studios. These works can be divided into two categories—absolute premières and those performed for the first time in this country and also broadcast.

Every year the musical resources of the whole country are drawn into the national programmes; the big provincial symphony orchestras, the brass and military bands, the choirs and choral societies of the Midlands and the North—all testifying month by month to the variety and vigour of the country's musical life. In the summer months broadcasts from the festivals of Cheltenham, Aldeburgh, Edinburgh, Glyndebourne, and the Three Choirs offer not only alter-



natives to Promenade Concerts but also interesting comparisons with relays from European festivals.

Much of the light music in the Home Service and Light Programme is orchestral, on a scale varying from small instrumental combinations to substantial ensembles like the BBC Concert Orchestra and Regional orchestras, but contrast to orchestral series is provided by brass bands, singing, and chamber music. The BBC and the L.C.C. collaborate in organizing a Light Programme Music Festival consisting of five Saturday night concerts in the Royal Festival Hall.

In 1955 the BBC commissioned twelve works. The composers were William Alwyn, Benjamin Frankel, Phyllis Tate, Anthony Milner, Racine Fricker, Kenneth Leighton, Alun Hoddinot, Michael Tippett, Vagn Holmboe, Goffredo Petrassi, Jacques Ibert, and Boris Blacher. All except the first two were for celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Third Programme.

A year's daily programmes require a great many performers, and in 1955 contracts were issued from London at the average rate of 800 per month—a figure that includes every contract sent to a conductor or secretary for his choir and to a manager for his orchestra. Those issued to foreign artists amounted to four per cent of the total. Every week—except in the summer holiday period—three afternoons are set aside for auditions, for the Corporation must be alert to new talent not only as a responsibility to the music profession but also in the interests of broadcasting. For example, out of the five hundred and ninety applicants auditioned in 1955, one hundred and twenty-seven were successful. These figures do not include light music auditions. The following members of the profession help at auditions and in reporting on artists' broadcast performances: Norman Allin, Sumner Austin, George Baker, Arthur Benjamin, Lennox Berkeley, Ronald Biggs, York Bowen, Mosco Carner, Ivan Clayton, Harold Craxton, Edric Cundell, Astra Desmond, Sybil Eaton, Howard Ferguson, Herbert Fryer, Julius Harrison, Lady Harty, Robert Irwin, Maurice Jacobson, Ivor James, Sinclair Logan, Kathleen Long, Isolde Menges, Ivor Newton, Jeremy Noble, Reginald Redman, Philip Sainton, Bernard Shore, Arnold Smith, Maurice Vinden.

The Music Division, headed by the Controller, is divided into two parts—Music and Light Music. There is, accordingly, a Head of Music Programmes and a Head of Light Music Programmes, each supported by a staff of programme planners and builders who work closely with specializing units such as the Choral Section, Orchestral Management Concert Management (that is—public concerts), Brass and Military Bands, Music Publicity, and the copying and hiring section, offshoot of what is an impressive asset of the Music Division—the Music Library.

The work of the Music Division in London keeps its members in close contact with their colleagues in the regional centres of Bristol, Birmingham, and Manchester, and with the national centres of Cardiff, Glasgow, and Belfast. In each of these cities a BBC orchestra contributes to domestic programmes and to the General Overseas Service. It is also available at least once a week to its own Region's Home Service. So Cardiff, for instance, can introduce contemporary Welsh music to listeners in Wales, and Glasgow keep listeners north of the Tweed in touch with the work of Scottish composers. It remains for all BBC music organizers to be *au fait* with the musical life of Europe particularly, and the further continents incidentally, so that changes of outlook, style, and technique can be frequently brought from other parts of the world.

### *Television*

The Music Department in Television is both a service and a creative organization. In the former capacity, the work of the Department is easily described, though its magnitude is not often fully realized. Briefly, it provides all the physical requirements in music of the other departments, as well as supplying a reference point where specialist advice is always available. For this purpose it maintains extensive Music and Gramophone Record Libraries, which also draw upon the main BBC libraries and the hiring departments of the various music publishers. In addition, it provides facilities for commissioning certain music; for arranging and copying; and for the hire, as required, of musical instruments.

On the creative side, the work of Television Music Department is more diffuse. It is obvious that such entertainment as opera and ballet should be handled by specialist producers, and studio presentations form the mainstay of operatic output. To develop television opera, the BBC has not only commissioned the first serious opera (*Mañana*, music by Arthur Benjamin and story by Caryl Brahms), but has also arranged collaboration with three important opera managements, Covent Garden, Sadler's Wells Theatre, and the English Opera Group. The department aims at presenting a varied range of styles both in the instrumental recitals by international celebrities such as Menuhin, Oistrakh, Hilde Gueden, and Malcuzyński, and in visiting companies such as the Moiseyev Group from Moscow, the Ximenez Vargas Ballet from Madrid, the Sadler's Wells Ballet, and the Classical Theatre of China.

Advances in the application of outside broadcast cameras to theatre and concert hall performances widen the sources of programme material. In addition to these activities, however, much work is done in devising entertainment and instructional programmes with music as their principal ingredient, in a manner personal to the television medium. Co-operation with the sound services of the BBC has resulted in programmes of concert music, with many contributions from the BBC Regions and Regional orchestras. Although the argument has been put forward that concert music belongs exclusively to the field of sound radio, the very considerable experiments made by television have shown that there are many aspects of pure music in which the fusion of sight and sound prove most valuable.

## DRAMA

### *Sound*

THE output of the BBC's Sound Drama Department averages about a thousand productions a year, consisting of single plays varying in length from fifteen minutes to three hours or more, and serial dramatizations, both weekly and daily. The choice of plays for this mass production of drama

on the air ranges over the whole field of dramatic literature from Greek tragedy to current West End successes. Some of the plays broadcast are works which, as a leading drama critic has pointed out, only a 'National Repertory Theatre of the air' could afford to present. In the Third Programme and in the 'World Theatre' series in the Home Service there are regular productions of the acknowledged masterpieces of the international stage and translations of contemporary foreign plays which have excited particular interest or controversy in their own country: new British plays by new playwrights often receive their first performance in any medium on Monday evenings in the Home Service; works in dramatic form rarely if ever performed in the theatre (e.g. Calderon's *Life's a Dream*, Schiller's *Don Carlos*) are given full-scale professional performances, often with specially composed music; and, of course, plays from the West End (old favourites as well as recent successes) are often heard in the more 'popular' programme spaces.

However, as a result of the policy of promoting a supply of specially written radio-dramatic material (including 'free' versions of novels and stories) over recent years, a considerable quantity of such work is now fairly readily available, and it is on this sort of material rather than on established theatrical successes that such popular series as 'Saturday Night Theatre' and 'Curtain Up!' are drawing.

The theatre still has much of value to contribute, but it seems likely, particularly as television spreads, that sound drama will tend more and more to concentrate on work specially scripted for the microphone and making full use of radio's unique flexibility, intimacy, and capacity for imaginative and evocative story-telling.

The executive staff of the department consists of some fifteen full-time producers and a number of specialist script-readers and adapters, constituting a Script Unit which deals with the 200-300 scripts and texts submitted every month. Casts are drawn from the ranks of professional players in the theatre (including the most eminent, who are heard in broadcast plays to an increasing extent), contracted either for single plays or for full-time work over a period of months with the BBC Repertory Company. This company of

thirty players has become the focus of, and the training ground for, the art of microphone acting in this country.

### *Television*

The output of about 120 plays a year from the Television Drama Department contains with increasing occurrence the names of writers who have established themselves upon the small screen: Philip Mackie, Nigel Kneale, Berkeley Mather, Iain MacCormick, Anthony Steven, and Francis Durbridge; these names recur and signify the authors' firmer confidence in the use of television. Behind this development lies the script unit's growing ability to service the output, not only by advice and the editing, where necessary, of original work, but in adapting existing or theatre material. This unit has grown during the past two years and provides the means for young writers to become acquainted with the requirements of the small screen. A study of the 300 or so scripts submitted each month, of which an absolute minority are worth-while, continues to prove that these requirements demand considerable skill (the 300 submitted scripts are quite separate from the commissioned and contracted work arranged for directly with the authors). It is sometimes said, ironically but with a degree of truth, that the percentage of programmes failing to achieve a high standard also make this point. The department welcomed the survey provided by a recent Literary Festival, in which the selection of television plays was shared by a number of judges of both theatre and television experience, to prove that the free-lance field is being fairly covered by the BBC's own reading resources. The problems of writing a screen script and obtaining at one time the depth and substance of the successful theatre play with the technical skill of the scenarist, able to use the freedoms in space and time offered by the screen, are matched by the complexity of producing for television.

The work of the television producer owes great responsibility to both the writer and the actor for the interpretation of their contribution to the screened performance. At its simplest this is an editorial influence of importance and, so far as the writer is concerned, the aim is to allow him to work

closely with the producer from the earliest stage. When the pressure of the producer's other work makes this difficult, the staff of the script unit step in to advise and, where necessary, help. The need to maintain fresh thought in production and to prevent continuous programming from leading to a 'rule of thumb' approach has been met by constant departmental discussion and criticism about its work. The training scheme has also been used to introduce new producers as vacancies offer themselves, and guests from the worlds of the theatre, films, and writing with views to state are invited from time to time to the departmental conferences. An attempt is thus made to keep thought fluid and adventurous during these still early days of television when the need for continuous programme output could establish set methods too early.

From the spring of 1955 the responsibility for part of the documentary output came within Drama Department. The programmes in question are the dramatized form of documentary of which Colin Morris's 'Strike', 'Woman Alone', and 'The Unloved' are examples. Such programmes possess many of the advantages that have been indicated above. They are usually the result of close collaboration between the writer and producer who are working together from the inception of the idea, so that the subject is written with every production detail worked out at the earliest stage. The performances usually possess an under-statement that seems particularly suitable for television acting, even when considered apart from their specific purpose of creating belief in actuality. It is intended that this most valuable and important part of television shall retain its creative autonomy and, if anything, enrich drama by its experience.

## FEATURES AND DOCUMENTARIES

### *Sound*

FEATURE programmes range over the whole contemporary scene and most contemporary issues, presenting their material in dramatic or semi-dramatic form. Recent trends have been along the lines of vivid and first-hand reporting

of topical and controversial themes. The specialized treatment of complex subjects frequently involves the collaboration of expert script-writers and authorities in the fields of industry, science, literature, history, or contemporary affairs. Mostly, the script-writers are employed on the permanent staff of the Features Department, but outside contributors are regularly called upon, and it can be said that Features have opened up a new medium of expression for the creative writer and composer. On the purely literary side, they have provided an outlet for the work of many talented poets, critics, and novelists.

For Television Features and Documentaries see under Talks and Discussions p. 69 and Drama p. 80.

## VARIETY AND LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

### *Sound*

In endeavouring to cater for the widely differing tastes of a vast listening public, and in order to fulfil its principal function, which is to create entertainment for large majority audiences, Variety Department provides an average of seventy-seven programmes (exclusive of repeat performances) per week, all varying greatly in style and format. These programmes can be grouped under the following headings:

*The personality-type show:* Eric Barker in 'Just Fancy', Cicely Courtneidge in 'Calling Miss Courtneidge'.

*The broad comedy show:* (a) Fairly sophisticated in humour: 'Take It from Here', 'The Goon Show'. (b) Less sophisticated in humour: Tony Hancock in 'Hancock's Half-hour', Ted Ray in 'Ray's a Laugh', 'The Frankie Howerd Show', 'Educating Archie', and Monkhouse and Goodwin in 'Starstruck'.

*The domestic situation comedy:* 'Life with the Lyons', 'A Life of Bliss', 'Meet the Huggetts'.

*The act-type show:* 'Variety Playhouse', 'Henry Hall's Guest Night'.

*The light-dramatic show:* *Journey into Space*, *The Barlowes of Beddington*.

*Quiz programmes:* 'Twenty Questions', 'What do you Know?', 'County Count'.

*Interest programmes:* 'In Town Tonight', 'Scrapbook', 'Top of the Form', 'Gilbert and Sullivan'.

*Musical programmes:* Dance Bands, including the BBC Show Band, vocal and instrumental feature programmes, and Sandy Macpherson and other artists on the theatre organ.

In the musical field the BBC Show Band continues to enjoy immense popularity, and the high standard it has achieved and maintained has done much to increase the appreciation of dance music in this country. The tremendous success of the BBC Dance Music Festival which has been presented at the Albert Hall for a second year is strong proof that interest in dance music is far from declining but developing at an extraordinary rate.

Variety Department is continuing to develop more programmes with flexible formulae, and to integrate music and comedy to a much greater extent, but the most noticeable trend in variety production has been recent efforts to develop the situation comedy-type show with the continuing storyline; these shows, whether they be broad comedy or more domestic in character, have great appeal to listeners.

The strength of sound radio, which is the ability to create a series of vivid impressions all building up to a strong mental picture, is perhaps most obvious in that show which is really pure radio—'The Goon Show'. This programme started off its existence with only minority appeal, but has rapidly become the entertainment of millions of every art and class.

The building of light entertainment is faced with many problems. There is no prototype for a radio variety show in other entertainment media. In most cases it is necessary to start from scratch in an endless process of trial and error. It is essentially a creative business and absorbs material at an enormous rate.

Variety deals to a great extent in personalities, and it is most important that script-writers possess the ability of being able to write in the particular idiom of the comedian concerned, high-lighting his known and established characteristics.

Another problem is in that comparatively few top-line artists have made radio their career—their main source of livelihood continues to be the theatre or music-hall. For this reason programme building must often be entirely governed by the availability of artists, and many programmes must be pre-recorded on Sundays, the day most convenient to most artists who are working during the week



in the theatre or in films. These week-end demands impose a considerable strain on both personnel and studio resources.

Despite these problems Variety Department continues to maintain a very high output of light entertainment, and never relaxes in the constant search for performing and writing talent.

### *Television*

In the tenth year since the BBC Television Service restarted after the war Television Light Entertainment Department is supplying programmes at a rate of fifty a month or six hundred a year. This total is vastly greater than that of any single theatrical or film organization, and the trend is towards further expansion. This output creates automatically a voracious demand for both artists and material, and the job of Light Entertainment is to satisfy this demand and at the same time maintain a diversity of output which caters for as many people as possible. Inevitably the work of the department has to overlap with that of other specialist departments of the BBC Television Service.

Series of programmes with leading comedians in their own shows contribute an expectedly popular item in the range of output while dramatic series features such as 'Dixon of Dock Green' on London police life, starring Jack Warner, and magazine programmes such as 'Talk of Many Things', in which Richard Attenborough invites viewers to meet his friends and share his interests, are examples of a different type of entertainment programme. The personality shows feature artists such as Ted Ray, Tony Hancock, Wilfred Pickles, Charlie Chester, and Dave King. Television's most popular panel game, 'What's my Line?', is another type of entertainment programme which comes within the orbit of Light Entertainment Department.

Light Entertainment Department has successfully transferred sound radio programmes, such as those of the Lyon family and the BBC Show Band, to television.

The longest running scripted programme—*The Grove Family* series—has continued its success into a second year.

Co-operation with the gramophone record industry is the background to 'Off the Record', which brings artists and

musicians to the studio to present 'live' those records which have already been made for the companies.

Light Entertainment also comes close to the documentary field with such programmes as 'Forces' Requests', which is an attempt to close the gap between National Servicemen all over the world and their families at home in Britain. Camera men are sent out to record interviews in stations in Northern Europe, the Mediterranean, and Kenya.

The range of the department also extends to variety programme contributions from the Regions.

A large number of leading variety artists have signed exclusive contracts with the BBC, but the department is constantly on the watch for new talent which is fostered and developed by the programme, 'Camera One'.

## GRAMOPHONE PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT

The Gramophone Programme Department presents programmes in which the gramophone record plays a leading and sometimes indispensable part. Thus it can give the listener rarely heard musical works or works not yet performed in this country, or records of historical interest and importance, bringing back the singers, instrumentalists, and conductors of the past.

Besides programmes of 'serious' music, the department also originates and organizes broadcasts of dance music, musical shows, variety, and other light entertainment. It recognizes and reflects in its programmes the phenomenal present-day popularity of the gramophone record.

The department is divided into two sections, programmes and library (*for Gramophone Library see page 101*).

There are four distinct types of record programmes: one is a straightforward presentation of gramophone records with little or no interruption beyond a formal announcement of the items. The second method uses records to illustrate programmes and features or to elucidate points in discussions. Then there is the request programme, and lastly the type in which the broadcaster is a 'personality' whose choice of record and reasons for it will be of interest to the listener.

## OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

ONE of the major achievements in broadcasting has been to enable both listener and viewer to witness, in their own homes, events of local, national, and world importance. The departments which are largely responsible for bringing to the public so many opportunities of sharing from a distance some of the excitement of those on the spot, are the sound and television Outside Broadcasts Departments, popularly known within the Corporation as O.B.s.

### *Sound*

In any one year there are well over a thousand outside broadcasts in the Home Service and Light Programme. Besides the sporting events and regular occasions of national importance, the Outside Broadcasts Department undertakes the coverage of such important events as the Royal Tour of Nigeria. On this occasion—in the early months of 1956—BBC commentators and engineers working side by side with members of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service brought day-to-day reports of the journeyings of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Nowadays one of the tasks of the department is to concentrate more than previously on programmes which are not basically visual or which, for technical reasons, cannot yet be covered by live television. An example of this type of programme was the broadcast of the Cockell/Marciano fight for which the department sent its own commentator to San Francisco.

The department has continued to increase the numbers of feature-type outside broadcasts. There was, for example, the series of programmes from all over Europe commemorating the tenth anniversary of the end of the war in May 1955. In one of this series, on the defence of Europe, the Supreme Commander in Europe, General Gruenther, took part.

The Outside Broadcasts Department also undertook in this field of feature-type production a microphone tour of Oslo, in connexion with the Queen's State Visit, and a series of programmes from the historical houses of Britain.

## *Television*

Television Outside Broadcasts Department puts on some 850 programmes during the year: in fact mobile equipment provides about one-quarter of the total television output. Events of the year—royal occasions, sporting events, political conferences, musical festivals, religious broadcasts—every type of programme is covered.

The advent of the miniature radio microphone has made the task of interviewing famous personalities in their own homes—a regular series of outside broadcasts—a great deal easier. Instead of a commentator having to trail and handle yards of cable and a heavy microphone, a small instrument in the lapel of his jacket and a small transmitter in his trousers pocket enables his voice and that of the person being interviewed to be carried by radio to the control point outside the house.

Developments in Television Outside Broadcasts technique enable cameras to go to sea and bring viewers scenes from ships at sea such as aircraft taking off and landing on one of Her Majesty's aircraft carriers or from a trawler with men catching fish in the North Sea in mid-winter. Another spectacular development in the work of the Outside Broadcasts Unit was reached in 1955, when for the first time BBC cameras brought pictures from inside an RAF aircraft. Viewers saw the take-off and the flight until touch-down, including a controlled descent through rain with the cloud base only a hundred feet above the runway.

Television Outside Broadcasts not only cover most parts of the United Kingdom with mobile units bringing to the national network events of widespread interest, and programmes of a specific regional character, but also bring scenes from events in Europe to viewers in this country and to viewers of European networks. The department took part in the televising in February 1956 of the Winter Olympic Games at Cortina d'Ampezzo in Northern Italy when, for the first time, the Games were available on television screens beyond the originating country—throughout Western Europe and in Czechoslovakia.

The Television Outside Broadcasts Department has nego-

tiated a large number of long-term contracts for major sporting and outside events. While it is not the Corporation's wish to seek exclusive television rights in all events of this nature, this has sometimes been necessary in order to ensure that BBC viewers, in the face of competition, are not denied major outside events of interest.

## CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

THERE is a wide range of children's programmes in both sound and television, appealing to young people of all ages from under five to fifteen and over.

### *Sound*

**CHILDREN'S HOUR** The world-famous BBC Children's Hour, introduced in the earliest days of broadcasting, continues to provide a complete BBC service in miniature. Its primary purpose is to entertain—it remembers that the majority of its listeners have been at school all day and have homework ahead—but many of its programmes combine advice and instruction with entertainment. Children's Hour is broadcast in the Home Service from five o'clock to 5.55 (or 5.50) every day, and each Region devises and arranges its own programmes. There is much interchange of programmes between the Regions and London, and among themselves.

The Children's Hour Department also arranges religious broadcasts of various kinds on Sundays and Wednesdays. Children's Hour attracts many grown-up listeners, not only in the family circle but also among the elderly, the lonely, and the sick, and recordings sent out by the Transcription Service have brought appreciative letters from many parts of the world.

**YOUNGER GENERATION** Young people provide discussion teams, compères, and running commentators in the series of programmes for 'The Younger Generation', on the Light Programme. Discussions by radio link between young people in various European and North American centres and young people in Britain are arranged in this series.

LISTEN WITH MOTHER A fifteen-minute programme 'for mothers and children at home' was introduced experimentally in 1950 and immediately became popular. 'Listen with Mother' is broadcast in the Light Programme every afternoon from Monday to Friday, and there is also a quarter of an hour for the under-fives on Saturdays. The programmes are supplied by the BBC's School Broadcasting Department and can be heard throughout the year. A typical 'Listen with Mother' programme begins with music, and includes nursery rhymes and a story, which the story-teller (or 'story lady' as some children call her) always prefaces with the words: 'Are you sitting comfortably?'

### *Television*

Children's Television Programmes, occupying over eight hours a week, range from drama and serial plays to talks, documentaries, light entertainment, outside broadcasts, and films. These programmes provide a service for age groups from the very young to the older teenagers. Those for five-year-olds to fifteen-year-olds average seven hours weekly. The fifteen-minute 'Watch with Mother' films for the under-five-year-olds appear five times a week.

Further developments in the field of international television broadcasts for children led to the introduction of a Children's International News Service which is televised once a month. Nine countries of Western Europe provide and exchange filmed items for the service in each country.

A Puppet Theatre, specially designed for Children's Television, is used for puppet plays which are televised from time to time. A Children's Caravan, used as a miniature travelling theatre, carries light entertainment programmes—which are also televised—to villages and small towns all over the country.

Active participation of young viewers is a constant feature of the programmes, a number of which encourage children—often by competition—to do or make things themselves.

## BROADCASTS FOR SCHOOLS

THE first experimental broadcasts for schools began in 1924. In 1929 the Corporation felt the need of an official link with the schools, and took the view that no broadcasting organization with a monopoly position in the community should have power to broadcast to the schools without a body representative of the educational world to guide it. Accordingly it established an advisory body which later became the School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales respectively. The Councils determine the general aim and scope of the broadcasts which they ask the BBC to provide. The School Broadcasting Department of the BBC is then charged with the planning and execution of the broadcasts.

As a result of a quarter of a century's co-operation between the Councils and the BBC, nearly 28,000 schools in the United Kingdom are now registered as listening to one or more series: this represents seventy-three per cent of the number of schools, the percentage of listening schools in the constituent countries being England seventy-four per cent, Scotland seventy-four per cent, Wales sixty-seven per cent, and Northern Ireland thirty-nine per cent. Each week, in term time, there is an output (including some repeats) of fifty-three broadcasts, most of them lasting for twenty minutes: all are arranged in weekly series. Most of them are for the United Kingdom audience, but they include eight broadcasts (five in Welsh) for schools in Wales, and six for schools in Scotland. The Scottish and Welsh programmes are provided by specialist units in Edinburgh and Cardiff.

The broadcasts to schools cover most school subjects and make use of almost every form of presentation. Full details are provided in the 'Annual Programme' and other advance literature published each term and distributed free.

Each year the School Broadcasting Councils undertake a systematic review of the teaching of one or more subjects in the schools, and of the opportunities for broadcast series. In addition, through weekly reports from listening teachers and from their Education Officers working throughout the

United Kingdom, they are kept in touch with the progress of all the broadcast series.

Illustrated pupils' pamphlets, which were first published in 1927, now cover twenty-six series, and nearly 7,000,000 copies are printed each year. Four of the pamphlets are in colour. These pamphlets are prepared and planned in close conjunction with the broadcasts. Some are essential to the full use of the broadcast series, and are referred to at the microphone; others are not so essential, but are nevertheless desirable aids to the use of the series.

As a result of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference held in 1952, a scheme was established whereby the Corporation and its counterparts in Commonwealth countries could supply each other with specially prepared programme material, for example, 'on-the-spot' recordings, or scripts of complete programmes. In this way it is now possible to provide broadcasts on Commonwealth topics which have an authenticity and first-hand quality which could not otherwise be so readily given to them.

A selection of the programmes for schools is made annually by the Transcription Service (*see pages 40, 133, and 173*) and included in its output, and a large number of scripts is sent to overseas broadcasting organizations. Each year eight specially written and recorded programmes are made in English for inclusion in the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish school broadcasts.

### *Television*

In response to a request from the School Broadcasting Council, the BBC agreed to start an experimental service of television programmes for schools in the autumn of 1957 with two or three transmissions a week, and took steps to recruit and train the necessary staff.



(a) NUMBER OF LISTENING SCHOOLS

at the end of the last pre-war school year and of each year since the end of the war.

<i>School Year</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1938-39	9,121	1,217	714	118	—	11,170
1945-46	12,242	1,375	1,036	86	55	14,794
1946-47	13,110	1,417	1,032	127	58	15,794
1947-48	13,938	1,560	1,047	176	69	16,790
1948-49	15,334	1,690	1,189	289	94	18,596
1949-50	16,600	1,806	1,351	376	59	20,192
1950-51	18,624	1,994	1,501	414	66	22,599
1951-52	20,229	2,144	1,633	500	67	24,573
1952-53	21,180	2,243	1,729	560	78	25,790
1953-54	21,944	2,315	1,817	624	78	26,778
1954-55	22,789	2,474	1,910	662	83	27,918

(b) SALES OF PUPILS' PAMPHLETS 1928-55

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of Different Pamphlets</i>	<i>Total Copies Sold</i>
1928-29	46	404,866
1929-30	33	596,007
1930-31	36	313,235
1931-32	41	316,933
1932-33	39	316,097
1933-34	47	445,748
1934-35	58	650,311
1935-36	67	1,072,281
1936-37	62	1,575,161
1937-38	70	2,032,196
1938-39	74	2,925,133
Publication suspended during hostilities		
1946-47	23	472,500
1947-48	27	767,182
1948-49	38	1,783,780
1949-50	55	3,104,983
1950-51	56	3,749,250
1951-52	60	4,304,279
1952-53	58	4,736,737
1953-54	59	5,187,093
1954-55	63	5,788,044

## PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

### *Sound*

THE main programme designed specifically for women listeners is 'Woman's Hour', introduced in 1946 and broadcast in the Light Programme every afternoon from Monday to Friday, with a short break during the summer. It presents a miscellany of items, mostly talks, covering every subject of interest to women, and ends each day with a serial reading. A second programme 'Home for the Day' was started in 1953 to cater primarily for business and professional women. This is broadcast on Sunday mornings, and though carrying repeats of some items from Woman's Hour is made up for the most part of talks and features of more particular interest to its rather different audience. Aimed at helping the young housewife who grew up during the war to make the most of an unrestricted market, several informative talks are broadcast in the early morning: 'Hints for Housewives' on Thursdays and 'Market Intelligence' (an authoritative bulletin of news about food supplies) on Wednesdays and Fridays—both in the Home Service. 'Shopping Flash' is broadcast in the Light Programme twice a week.

### *Television*

Programmes designed mainly for women are transmitted on four afternoons a week. Amongst the varied material offered are four magazine programmes: 'Your own Time' is a general interest magazine for the younger married women, 'Family Affairs' is of special interest to women concerned in raising a family, and 'About the Home' covers the practical side of women's interests. There is also a fortnightly magazine for older women, 'Twice Twenty'.

Among other regular programme features are the Consumer Guide programme 'Look and Choose', 'Countrywise', half an hour with a country flavour, 'Picture Gallery', an interview programme bringing women with interesting work to the screen, and 'Food for Thought', a programme of factual information.

In the evening, fashion programmes for women are transmitted on an average of once a month.

## ADMINISTRATION

This section deals with different aspects of staff and programme administration

### STAFF

#### *Facts and Figures*

THE total number of staff employed by the Corporation at 31 March 1956 was 14,519, comprising 8,605 men and 5,914 women, and 13,810 whole-time and 709 part-time staff.

An analysis of the total Corporation staff on a functional basis shows that there are some 3,000 technical engineering staff, 2,000 staff engaged on production and editorial duties, 1,500 staff employed in supporting and administrative services, 4,200 staff on secretarial and clerical grades, and 3,750 staff in the manual and catering groups. The total number of staff engaged exclusively on work for the Television Service is about 3,700 and on work for the External Services is about 3,800.

#### *Staff Administration*

In the main the administration of staff devolves upon the various departments throughout the Corporation. There is, however, a central division of Staff Administration, under the Controller of Staff Administration, which embraces the Staff Administration Department, the Central Establishment Office, Appointments Department, Central Welfare Department, and Allowances Department. Its main

responsibility is to formulate and advise on all matters of policy affecting the Corporation's relations as an employer with its staff, and to issue such rules and regulations as may be needed to assist staff, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly, to give their maximum effort to broadcasting. Staff regulations cover such diverse matters as discipline, incentives, rates of pay, rights of appeal, physical working conditions, annual leave, and pensions.

The Central Establishment Office, in close conjunction with the various departments, analyses and grades on a common basis of 'job evaluation' all posts throughout the Corporation. Another of its functions is to keep abreast of the rates of pay and conditions of service in comparable outside organizations. It also advises on staff requirements and on new forms of organization to meet changing conditions. Special attention is paid to the economic use of man-power.

Staff vacancies are filled through the medium of Appointments Department. The Corporation's policy is to promote existing staff, usually after internal advertisement but sometimes by direct promotion. Where, however, it is desired to draw on a wider field or where there is reason to doubt the existence within the BBC of a candidate with the requisite qualifications for some specialized post, vacancies are advertised in the Press as well as internally (*see page 222*). The infusion of new blood into the broadcasting services, particularly among creative output staff, is also achieved by engaging a number of such staff on a short term basis.

While welfare is regarded by the Corporation as an integral part of the administration of staff, a Central Welfare Department is maintained in order to advise on its specialized aspects and to co-ordinate medical services. A full-time medical officer and a welfare assistant are available to serve departments from their professional and specialized knowledge.

The Allowances Department sets out to frame and to some extent to organize a system of allowances which takes into account a great many varying and differing circumstances of individual cases.

## *Staff Training*

There are two main training organizations within the BBC: a Staff Training Department, which conducts courses in the techniques and practice of broadcasting in both sound and television for non-technical staff, and an Engineering Training Department which trains technical staff in the Engineering Division. The Staff Training Department, which was founded in 1936 and reconstituted in 1941, carries on its main activities in London: the Engineering School, founded in 1941, is at Wood Norton near Evesham, Worcestershire.

The General Courses in broadcasting, which are a permanent feature of the Staff Training Department, have as their object the provision of practical help to broadcasting staff in their own field of activity and in relating this to the work of the BBC as a whole. Normally five General Courses, lasting for six weeks each, are held during the year, and they are attended by staff drawn from all parts of the Corporation and by guest students from abroad, the majority of whom come from other Commonwealth countries. General courses devoted to television are also provided and there are a number of special courses in both Sound and Television broadcasting.

The training of a number of specialized categories of television staff is being intensified to meet the expanding requirements of the Television Service and the greater demand for trained television staff owing to the advent of commercial television. In pursuance of the Corporation's policy of aiding Colonial governments in the development of broadcasting, special courses are arranged for members of the Colonial broadcasting services. References to these courses are made on pages 43 and 138.

Attached to the Staff Training Department is a School for Secretarial Training where more than a hundred and fifty girls a year attend the two-, three-, or four-week secretarial courses. Evening classes, proficiency testing, and special instruction are other activities of the School, which also administers grants to enable BBC staff to attend external courses for specialized training.

## *Relations with Staff and Outside Unions*

Staff Administration is in close touch with staff as a whole, partly through various levels of management and partly through dealings with Unions recognized by the Corporation. These Unions are the Association of Broadcasting Staff (formerly the BBC Staff Association), an independent union representing all categories of staff, the National Union of Journalists, the Electrical Trades Union and the BBC (Malaya) Staff Association, which represents staff of the BBC Far Eastern Station in Malaya and Singapore. A comprehensive system of consultation has been built up over the years with the Association of Broadcasting Staff, and this is being developed in so far as the other Unions are concerned. Amongst other things, agreements signed with the three Unions in the United Kingdom provide that they will work together for categories jointly represented. The right of all members of staff to join or not to join a trade union as they wish has always been freely acknowledged and made known to all concerned.

Artists and others engaged on *ad hoc* contracts for a single performance or series of programmes, or on continuing contracts as members of the BBC's various standing orchestras, the BBC Singers, the BBC Chorus, and the BBC Drama and Schools Repertory Companies, are represented by such Unions as, for example, the Musicians' Union, British Actors' Equity Association, the Variety Artistes' Federation, which are recognized by the BBC as the appropriate negotiating bodies in their respective spheres. Negotiations with these Unions are handled by Programme Contracts Department.

## **Programme Contracts**

The Programme Contracts Department is responsible for the engagement of artists and speakers required by the various sound broadcasting Services in London, and for a wide range of functions relating to the general terms and conditions on which artists and speakers are engaged for broadcasting, whether sound or television, in all BBC Services, including the Regions.

In addition to a Direction Section, the department includes four Booking Sections (Talks, Music, Drama, and Variety), each under the control of an expert manager, whose function is to negotiate fees and issue contracts to speakers and artists of every type whose services are desired by producers and other programme officials. They maintain close contact with performers, agents, and managers in the professional spheres with which they are concerned in order to advise BBC producers as to the availability of speakers and artists for future programmes, and are also responsible for the arrangement of auditions of new artists who desire to be engaged for broadcasting. Artists and speakers required for television are engaged by a Television Booking Section, formerly part of the department but now attached to the Television Service, and local artists and speakers in the Regions are engaged by an official in the Regional office concerned. All these officials, however, work under the general advice and guidance of the Head of Programme Contracts so far as forms of contract, general conditions of employment, operation of agreements with artists' unions, etc., are concerned.

From these various sources some 140,000 contracts are issued each year, each contract covering anything from a single broadcast to a group of ten or twelve performances in a programme series. Moreover, whilst in some cases the contract is for the services of a single speaker or artist, in others it covers a group of performers, such as a symphony orchestra of eighty to a hundred players or the entire company of artists in a large-scale ice show which is to be televised.

The Head of Programme Contracts is responsible for conducting negotiations with the various artists' unions, associations of theatrical and other managers, etc., for ensuring the observance throughout the BBC of agreements made with these bodies, and for a wide range of analogous matters, such as the regulations relating to the employment of alien performers, the use of children, and other administrative subjects directly concerned with speakers and artists. There are numerous agreements between the BBC and bodies such as British Actors' Equity Association, the Musicians' Union,

the Variety Artistes' Federation, the Incorporated Society of Musicians, and The Society of Authors, relating to the terms and conditions on which artists and speakers are engaged by the BBC for occasional broadcasts, or as members of the various BBC standing orchestras, the BBC Chorus, or other bodies of artists maintained on a continuing basis for broadcasting purposes. These agreements deal with such points as minimum fees for rehearsals, performances, or both; with the recording and reproduction of performances in the BBC's own services; with the use of such records for the purposes of the BBC Transcription Service, and with other contractual conditions relating to BBC engagements. In addition to the wide range of matters dealt with by normal discussion and correspondence, there are arrangements for formal meetings between representatives of the BBC and the body concerned when matters of particular importance or difficulty call for discussion.

There are also separate agreements with the Theatres' National Committee relating to broadcasts, either in sound or television, taken from theatres and other non-BBC places of entertainment and consisting of excerpts from the current production in the theatre. There are also agreements with The National Association of Symphony Orchestras, to ensure that the interests of that body are not affected by BBC public concerts, regarding relay broadcasts from concerts promoted by such orchestras, and analogous matters.

The Head of Programme Contracts also acts in conjunction with the Head of Music Programmes (Sound) in representing the BBC in the Orchestral Employers' Association and the Visiting Orchestras' Consultative Association.

Contractual matters relating to the engagement, terms, and conditions of service of artists engaged by the BBC on a regular salaried basis, such as the BBC's numerous standing orchestras, the BBC Singers, the BBC Chorus, and the BBC Drama and Schools Repertory Companies, whose conditions of service are related to corresponding professional conditions for employment outside the BBC, are also handled by the Head of Programme Contracts and the staff in the Direction section of the Department.



## Copyright

The primary function of the Copyright Department is to ensure that copyright material required for broadcasting in sound and television and for the BBC's Transcription Service is available, and that the necessary permission has been obtained from copyright owners and the appropriate fees arranged before performances are given. This sometimes presents difficulties when the author has assigned his rights to a third party. The Department deals with copyright matters concerning music, stage plays, opera, musical plays, books, short stories, poems, or anything written specially for broadcasting.

Performing rights in the vast majority of music, which forms a large part of broadcast programmes, are controlled by the Performing Right Society, from whom the BBC has a licence to broadcast all works in the Society's repertoire in return for a yearly payment. (This licence does not, however, cover the performance in public of copyright music contained in BBC programmes.) Apart from such music all copyright material is dealt with by separate negotiation with individual authors or composers or their agents.

The assessment of fees for specially written material, which is one of the chief tasks of the department, has to take into account the length of the work, the status of the author, the amount of research (if any) involved, the time spent on attending rehearsals, and so forth. Normally fees paid for broadcasting published literary material and stage plays are the subject of an agreement between the BBC and the Publishers' Association, the Society of Authors, and the League of Dramatists.

International copyright problems are discussed within the European Broadcasting Union, of which the BBC is a member (*see page 213*).

## Staff Magazine

For a number of years the BBC has published its own staff magazine, *Ariel*, which is distributed free throughout the Corporation every month. Articles are published on policy matters affecting the BBC and recording the interests and activities of the staff.

## SUPPORTING SERVICES

Some of the departments supporting the broadcasting services are described in this section

### Central Programme Operations

THIS department is mainly concerned with providing a day-to-day service to satisfy the needs of programme-producing departments for studio and recording facilities. In doing so, it maintains a close liaison with the engineers who are responsible for the technical aspects of this service. It is organized in four main sections: 1. *Recording and Central Bookings*; 2. *Studio Operations*; 3. *Mobile and Productions*; 4. *Recorded Programmes Permanent Library*.

1. All requests for studio and static recording facilities are received by the RECORDING AND CENTRAL BOOKINGS Section. Its function is to decide how each can best be handled and to make the appropriate arrangements. An average of about 1,500 commitments for the Domestic Services and 500 for the External Services are accepted each week. It is also responsible for the Recorded Programmes Current Library. This involves the indexing, filing, issuing for reproductions, and destruction when no longer required of all recordings made for the Domestic and External Services. About 4,000 records are removed from circulation each week.

2. All operational work in studios is handled by studio managers, who form the largest section of the department. They are responsible for the placing of artists in relation to microphones, the reproduction of records from studios, and the provision of sound effects, usually working to the direction of a producer. They are also responsible for the volume control and technical quality of programmes leaving studios. In London they are organized in specialist units servicing Music, Variety, Features, Drama, and the Spoken Word.

3. THE MOBILE AND PRODUCTIONS Section carries a double responsibility. Firstly, it deals with requests from all services for mobile recording requirements and allocates the necessary facilities. The development of portable tape equipment has widened programme possibilities in the field of outside recording, and demands upon the section have greatly increased. Secondly, a part of the section devotes its time to the production of programmes through the medium of recording; examples are 'Holiday Hour' and 'Down your Way'.

4. The primary function of the RECORDED PROGRAMMES PERMANENT LIBRARY is to build up a storehouse of recordings for use throughout the BBC. In doing so, it is at the same time forming a collection of recordings which has historical value. Items for permanent retention are selected from current recordings of BBC broadcasts or from recordings received from foreign broadcasting organizations and other outside sources. Some types of material are recorded specially for the library, as for example, folk-music, dialect, natural history, and sound effects. The main library is at Broadcasting House. Subsidiary libraries are at other London centres and in each Region. The intake per week averages forty-five items, varying in duration from a news flash to a full-length drama production running to several records.

### **Gramophone Library**

The BBC Gramophone Library of commercial records (as distinct from recordings made by the BBC itself) is the largest in the world, containing more than half a million disks. It is continually being enlarged, as all commercial records issued in Great Britain throughout the year are added to it, and records from all other parts of the world are acquired on a selective policy. There is also a special archive collection, and a complete collection of catalogues from 1901.

In addition to providing records for the department's own broadcasts, the library staff is available to give advice on the choice of incidental or illustrative music for any type of programme in any part of the Corporation (*for Gramophone Programme Department see page 84*).

## **Reference Library**

The Reference Library, maintained for staff in connexion with their official duties, also serves as a research department, information bureau, and lending library. Its stock of 65,000 books and pamphlets is divided between the Central Library at Broadcasting House and four branch libraries, and is augmented by loans from public libraries, subscription libraries, government departments, and many specialized collections. A wide selection of newspapers and periodicals in all languages is taken, circulated, and in many cases filed; all the BBC's own publications find a permanent home on the library's shelves. At the Television Centre the branch library's illustrations collection amounts to 300,000. This branch is one of the most highly specialized, its aim being to provide accurate documentation in combined pictorial and printed form of any place, person, or event in the history of the world. Both the European and Overseas branch libraries have, in addition to their general collection of reference books, specialized stock relating to the countries their broadcasts serve. At the Monitoring Service Centre the bookstock's accent is on politics and biography as a background to the news received there from foreign countries. All branches are in close touch with the Central Library and with one another, so that material and information can be co-ordinated.

## **News Information Service**

The News Information Service provides up-to-date information on current affairs from its vast collection of Press cuttings, official handouts, and Stationery Office publications. This information may be used simply to check a fact, or in several larger ways, such as to build up one news fact into a story for a bulletin, or to provide a script writer with the colour and factual background for a programme. On an average day over two hundred enquiries are dealt with. The Central Cuttings Unit, which includes BBC Press Records, in addition to keeping cuttings from the more important newspapers, specializes in the popular or magazine type of material. The Research Unit is mainly engaged in providing background data papers for sound and television documentary programmes and for news.

## RELATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC

Some ways in which the BBC keeps in touch with public opinion are outlined in these articles

### **Programme Correspondence**

THE BBC's postbag of correspondence from viewers and listeners is a heavy one, amounting to several thousands of letters a week. The Programme Correspondence Section of the BBC is responsible for seeing that each one is acknowledged, and that the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward are carefully considered. As far as possible answers are supplied to enquiries relating to specific items in the programmes, but requests entailing detailed research or lengthy typewritten lists cannot be met. Copies of scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

The large mail in English from listeners overseas which reaches the BBC from all parts of the world is answered by an Overseas Correspondence department, which also ensures that the contents of the letters are forwarded to the appropriate officials and programme departments. Letters in foreign languages are sent to the language sections or programmes concerned, and answered in the same language.

The Engineering Information Department deals with queries on technical matters and gives advice on the reception of BBC programmes (*see page 55*).

### **Audience Research**

The main concern of the Audience Research Department is to supply the Corporation with information about the size of audiences, and about their opinions of the

programmes they hear or see. When the department was created in 1936, practical and tested methods of collecting such information systematically were almost unknown. But after a period of experiment the continuous daily Survey of Listening began in 1939. This provides a 'box office', a measurement of the size of each programme's audience. A year or two later, because size of audience was admitted to be by no means the only criterion of success, Audience Research set up permanent Listening Panels to report their reactions to the programmes they heard.

These two activities still continue, and have been extended and adapted to cope with the successive increases in programme output as new services started up—the Regional Home Services, the Third Programme, and Television Service and, recently, the ITA transmissions.

An estimate of the size of the adult audience to every programme broadcast is now given by the Survey of Listening and Viewing. This Survey employs part-time interviewers, placed systematically all over the United Kingdom, who each day question some four thousand people—a sample or cross-section of the adult public—asking them what broadcasts they listened to or viewed 'yesterday'. (Technically speaking, the sample used is a stratified quota sample.) A complete list of that day's programmes is printed on the Log or Interview Record Sheet, and this can be used as a reminder of what was to be heard or seen (a procedure known as aided-recall). Both BBC and ITA television programmes are covered in the Survey, for it is of obvious interest and importance to the BBC to know how those of the television public who have a choice of programmes, divide their viewing time.

The harvest of each day's interviewing reaches the department by post in the shape of some four thousand Log Sheets, each bearing the record of a completed interview. With the aid of mechanical devices (punched-card machinery), a count is then made, Region by Region and broadcast by broadcast, of the number of people recorded as listening or viewing.

As long as the sample interviewed is adequate in size and representative in character, then, within narrow limits, the

Survey results, which are based on the sample, can safely be taken as applying to the whole population from which that sample is drawn. These results are audience figures (expressed as percentages) for every programme broadcast—Home, Light, Third, and Television. They are printed on a daily sheet known as the Listening and Viewing Barometer, which is circulated widely within the BBC. The figures are regarded as essential tools in the planning of programmes. With their aid, audience trends can be kept continuously under review, sound compared with television, the sound services with one another, and the numerical popularity of each kind of programme assessed for different times of the day or seasons of the year.

The Listening Panels referred to above, now supplemented by a Viewing Panel, supply the necessary qualitative information of audience reaction, or opinions, to go with the quantitative information provided by the Survey. They are a well-tried method of assessing enjoyment, or appreciation, of the individual programme, both sound and television.

Members of these panels are volunteers willing to answer questions about broadcasts they normally hear or see. They are drawn from all parts of the country in such a way as to be as representative as possible. To deal with Home Service and Light Programme broadcasts there is a General Listening Panel of some 4,200 listeners divided equally among the seven BBC Regions. Third Programme broadcasts have recently become the concern of a special panel of over 1,000, selected from volunteers who listen to the Third Programme frequently. Six hundred families with television sets form the Viewing Panel.

Every week, each Panel member is sent questionnaires relating to a wide variety of forthcoming broadcasts. The questionnaires differ from broadcast to broadcast, but the aim is the same—to get from the Panel member a frank expression of opinion. It is firmly impressed upon members that they are not required to depart from their normal listening or viewing habits; it is essential to the success of the scheme that the Panel shall not 'duty' listen or view.

All the answers on the completed questionnaires about a broadcast are tabulated, analysed, and summarized into a

'programme report'. These reports aim to give a fair and balanced picture of Panel members' views, showing clearly what was the majority opinion, but at the same time voicing minority points of view. Something like sixty sound and twelve television programmes are covered each week by the Panel method.

Outside the scope of the Survey and the Panels there are other problems for Audience Research which vary greatly both in character and complexity. These problems are the concern of a section of the Department known as Projects and Developments. One of their tasks has been to carry out every few years an extensive study of the impact of television, three reports on which have now been completed, and a fourth, the most comprehensive, being still in progress. Another task is to study the techniques of communication by broadcasting, an example being a recent enquiry into word-knowledge. Yet a third arises from the need occasionally to furnish producers with advance information about the attitudes, prejudices, and stock of knowledge which they must reckon with in that part of the public which is their 'target' audience for any given broadcast. Two major enquiries by this section, both making use of social-survey methods, have dealt with the differences between non-listeners and listeners to religious broadcasts and, a more local enquiry, the opinions of the West Country farming community of broadcasts about farming. Projects and Developments also keep audience research methods generally under review, suggesting improvements or advising cross-checks whenever possible.

A clear distinction is drawn within the Corporation between, on the one hand, the carrying out of audience research and the dissemination of its findings and, on the other, executive action on the issues with which these findings are concerned. The former is the field of the department; the latter is not. The issues are rarely so simple that they can be resolved by reference to audience research alone. More often, its findings must be considered in conjunction with other factors, such as critical professional judgment, the exercise of taste, and conformity to the Corporation's conception of its responsibilities under the Charter. For External Broadcasting Audience Research, see page 45.



## **Publications**

The purpose of most BBC publications is to give listeners and viewers advance programme information which will enable them to plan their listening and viewing to the best advantage. *Radio Times* is published in seven editions, of which nearly 9,000,000 copies are sold weekly. The Light, Third, and BBC Television programmes are common to all editions. The Home Service programme pages, and, on occasion, the television programme pages, are varied to give emphasis to the Regional programmes. A daily summary, 'In Other Home Services', provides complete information on all Home Service programmes for listeners throughout the country.

For overseas listeners to the short-wave broadcasts of the BBC, *London Calling* provides advance programme details for a whole week supplemented by the publication of illustrated broadcast talks and articles on life in Britain today and other topics. For listeners on the Continent—and particularly those who follow the BBC's English by Radio lessons—there are *London Calling Europe*, *Ici Londres*, published in French, and *Hier Spricht London*, published in German.

Other BBC publications provide a background to broadcasting by recording facts and opinions arising from the Corporation's activities. The wide selection of broadcast talks published in *The Listener* cover major topics of the week. Other regular features in this journal include book reviews, new verse, controversy in correspondence, hints and recipes for the housewife, and criticism of BBC sound and television programmes by independent contributors.

Nearly seven million School Broadcasts pamphlets for pupils who listen to the broadcasts to schools all over the country are sold each year. Most of these are illustrated—some in colour—and in consequence they are also popular among older listeners (*see also page 90*).

For List of BBC Publications, see page 247.

## **Publicity**

The function of Publicity Department is to ensure a flow of authoritative, interesting, and prompt information to the

Press about the programmes and personalities, the aims, and technical achievements of the BBC. The department gathers this information from all over the Corporation and distributes it to news agencies, newspapers, and periodicals in the United Kingdom.

Press offices in London, manned every day and evening while programmes are on the air, deal with the numerous daily telephoned questions from the Home Press. Radio and television correspondents call at the Press offices daily. In addition, Press and Publicity Officers of the External Services maintain personal contact with resident correspondents of the Overseas Press and with visiting journalists. They also distribute abroad, in more than twenty languages, information on all aspects of the BBC and its programmes.

The department's pictorial section takes some 3,000 photographs annually. Distribution of copies to the Press, both at home and overseas, exceeds 70,000 a year.

Other functions of the department include the organizing of BBC displays at exhibitions at home and overseas, arranging lectures about the work of the Corporation, preparing the annual BBC Handbook, and exercising editorial responsibility for many of the BBC's supplementary publications.

In each of the BBC regions, Publicity Officers, as part of the regional staff, are in constant touch with the local Press and with the local correspondents of the national newspapers.

## REVIEW OF THE YEAR

This section contains a general picture of the broadcasting year ended 31 March 1956 and lists of representative programmes broadcast during that period

### THE YEAR IN BBC BROADCASTING

CONSIDERABLE progress in the BBC's development plan was made in the year 1955-6. The BBC's first aim in television, to cover the whole of the United Kingdom with a single programme service, was virtually achieved. By March 1956, BBC television programmes were within reach of ninety-five per cent of the population; (by the autumn this figure was increased to ninety-seven per cent). In 1958, according to present plans, less than two per cent of the population will still be without a television service.

VHF sound broadcasting was introduced in May 1955, when the first transmitting station was opened at Wrotham, Kent. Since then the VHF/FM network has developed rapidly according to plan, and the BBC is thus providing an alternative service of its sound programmes in areas where reception on medium and long waves is unsatisfactory. Listeners in those areas are now having an opportunity of enjoying programmes in a more faithful and clearer form than is possible through the older method of transmission. By mid-1956 nearly half a million sets with VHF reception bands were in use.

In Britain, just as in the U.S.A. and Canada, television was rapidly encroaching on the place held by sound radio. But in March 1956, some eight and a half million homes in the United Kingdom continued to rely on sound radio for

home entertainment and information. The number of issued broadcasting receiving licences rose by some two hundred and eighty thousand in the year to over fourteen and a quarter million at the end of March 1956. Within this total, as illustrated in the following diagrams, combined licences for sound and television rose by rather less than one and a quarter million, and licences for sound alone fell by just under a million.

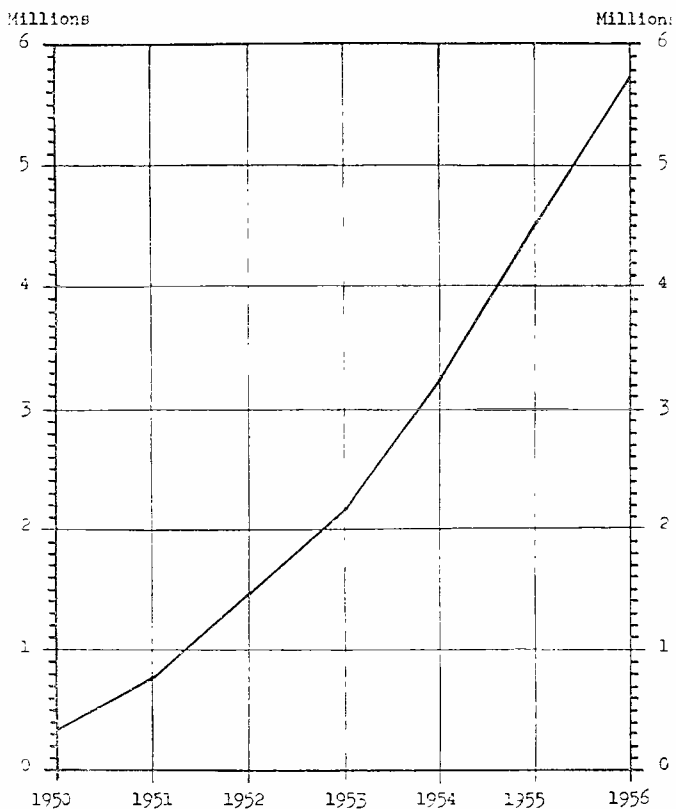


TABLE 1.—TELEVISION AND SOUND COMBINED LICENCES IN FORCE 1950—(at 31 March each year)

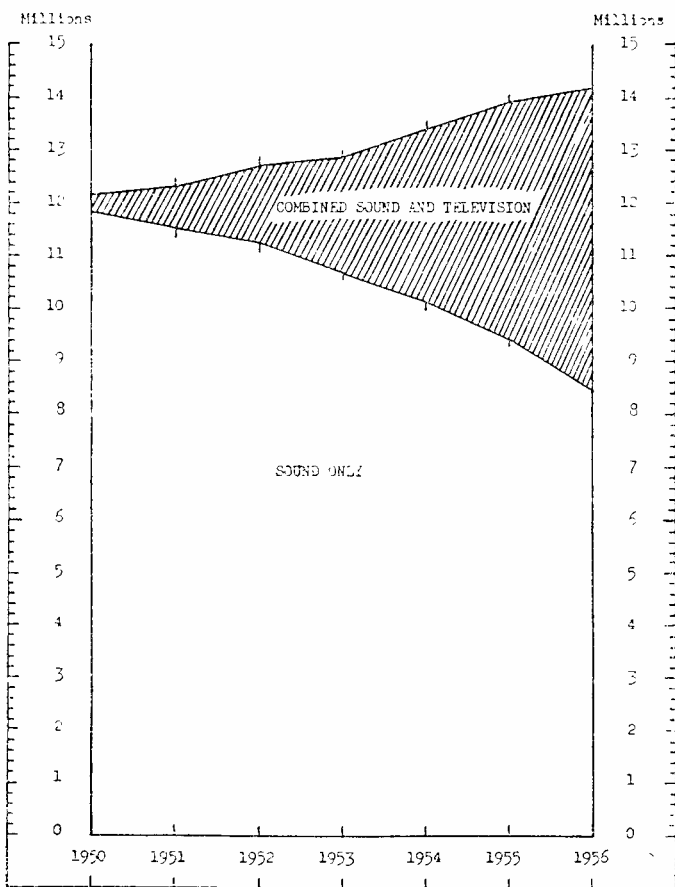


TABLE 2.—LICENCES IN FORCE 1950-6  
(at 31 March each year)

Plans for further development in 1956-7 received a setback at the end of 1955 when, at the request of the Government, the BBC cut its proposed capital expenditure by twenty per cent—from £6,300,000 to £5,000,000.

Among the projects which were deferred were the supply

of certain additional units for television outside broadcasts, and the provision of further studio equipment for colour television experiments. Preparations for a second television network, had also to be suspended (*see also page 114*). None of the deferred items has been abandoned.

Capital expenditure is a means to an end—the improvement of the service of programmes for the public within the limits of the Corporation's available resources. A vital part of the whole development plan is to improve the scope, variety, and quality of the programmes themselves.

In the face of rising costs, the BBC was able to maintain its full existing programme services in sound. In television the hours of broadcasting were increased from thirty-eight to fifty hours a week, and substantial additional sums were made available for programme purposes.

A systematic study of its many audiences, and careful attention to views expressed in Parliament, the Press, and elsewhere, enabled the BBC to keep its work, which is represented by some forty thousand separate programmes a year for listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom, in a sensitive relationship with public opinion.

### *Competition*

The introduction of commercial television under the auspices of the Independent Television Authority in September 1955 did not, in the Corporation's opinion, alter in any way the BBC's obligations to the public. It has, however, had a material effect on the BBC's operations, chiefly in the form of additional costs.

During the first six months the effect on the BBC's audience was relatively small. By the end of March 1956 some three million adult persons were able to view the ITA programmes in their homes, whereas some sixteen million adults were able to view BBC programmes. At that time, it was normal for the viewer who could receive both the BBC and the ITA programmes on his set to spend about two hours in viewing BBC programmes for every three he spent viewing the ITA.

Competition in broadcast programmes is not new, since for many years sound programmes have been broadcast

from the Continent for listeners in this country. But the BBC is conscious that with the creation of a new television authority by Act of Parliament and with the beginning of competing programmes British broadcasting entered a new phase. In considering the future of television under the new dispensation, the BBC is confident that it will play its part as the national instrument of broadcasting.

### *Second Programme*

The Corporation has stated from time to time that the requirements of the Charter could not be satisfactorily fulfilled in television through the operation of a single programme. Throughout its existence the BBC has been called upon to provide services of the full range embraced in the three words which figure in the preamble of the BBC's Charter—information, education, and entertainment. Experience has shown that to satisfy the many groups of a mass audience, it is necessary to offer a choice between two programmes planned to contrast with each other. Experience has also shown that, in broadcasting, competition often tends towards a choice between different programmes of the same kind. A genuine choice of programme can be given regularly only by means of planned alternatives and by services which complement each other as a result of overall planning.

Apart from the need to provide a choice of programmes, there is the need to serve the varying tastes, aptitudes, and interests of millions of viewers. Sir George Barnes, who retired as Director of Television Broadcasting in September 1956, said in a recent speech:

‘To seek success in popularity alone is a trivial use of a great invention. Mass without mind always comes a cropper, and for at least some of the time television must appeal to the individual and the variety of tastes in each one of us.’

If the BBC is to have elbow-room to carry on the long-term policy of cultivating minority appeal, a second television service is essential.

The BBC, as a national broadcasting organization, has always developed the creation of regional programmes. Within a single service such programmes can only be included by excluding something of national interest.

In July 1955, with the goal of a single television service achieving national coverage already in sight, the BBC made formal application to the Postmaster General for the allocation of frequencies in Band III to enable work on the provision of transmitters for a second service to begin. The Postmaster General declared in February 1956 that the Government had deferred consideration of any additional television service for two years. It is hoped, however, that the Band III channels, which the BBC will require for a second television programme, may be set aside for the future use of the BBC, so that careful and economical plans may be prepared.

### *Finance*

The operational costs of the broadcasting services rose during the year by about £2,900,000. A substantial proportion of this increase was due to rising costs, including salary and wage awards. An increase of some £900,000 in the running costs of the Home Sound Services was attributable largely to the rising costs factor.

An increase of some £2,000,000 in the costs of the Television Service was due in part to the increase in the programme output to fifty hours of broadcasting per week, and to the increased expenditure on programmes to improve their quality and attractiveness. Rising costs also increased the BBC's expenditure on the Television Service. Apart from the general inflationary pressure affecting sound and television alike, effects of competition in television made themselves felt mainly in the form of increased fees for artists' performances and sporting events.

Increased rates of expenditure arising out of wage awards, union agreements, the higher fees for performers and facilities and other rising costs, including the revised rating assessments, will result inevitably in a larger total cost in both sound and television in the year 1956-7. There seems to be little sign of this trend being reversed, and increased expenditure can also be expected on account of technical improvements and developments. All these factors, and a high continuing rate of capital expenditure, seem likely to present the Corporation with a financial problem



in 1957, when the present three-year period for which the licence income was fixed comes to an end.

### *Audiences*

The number of people viewing BBC Television programmes during the year was greater than ever before. The estimated average size of audiences for the evening programmes was about six million adults in the last quarter of the year. Individual programmes attracted audiences of more than ten million. In a typical week, there were fifteen broadcasts each of which, it was estimated, was seen by more than one in five of the entire adult population: among them were the Sunday night play, 'What's My Line?', 'Panorama', the serial play *The Groves*, 'Ask Pickles', and broadcasts of flood-lit football and amateur boxing.

The effect on the audience figures for programmes broadcast in sound only was that the evening audiences for the Home Service and Light Programme were less on the average by about one-sixth, but there was little diminution in the amount of listening to the programmes broadcast when no television programmes were on the air. Reference has already been made in this article to the pattern of viewing by those having sets equipped for both BBC and ITA programmes.

### SOUND BROADCASTING

The three complementary sound services had a combined output for the year of over twenty thousand programme hours. The BBC saw, as its principal task in sound broadcasting, the need to provide a comprehensive service, meeting the requirements of those large bodies of listeners who look to their radio for relaxation, for easily assimilated information, for advice in their daily concerns, and for good performances of established works in music and drama. The BBC also sought to discover new needs and interests and to cater for those—and there are many—for whom broadcasting can be a source of intellectual stimulation and aesthetic adventure. Every branch of output reflected this duality of purpose. Music provided a clear case in point.

The main task was to broadcast works from the established repertoire, and in the Mozart Bi-Centenary year the BBC devoted some eighty hours of broadcasting to the performance of Mozart's music. At the same time, nearly a hundred and eighty new musical compositions received their first public hearing in this country (in some cases in the world) through BBC broadcasts, while new works were commissioned from more than a dozen composers.

In drama several contemporary European works were given their first British performance, such as Ugo Betti's *The Holiday Land*, Kaj Munk's *The Greatest of These*, and Leonid Zorin's *The Guests*. The drama series, *Between Two Worlds*, included twenty-six pieces based on works by distinguished authors showing the contemporary scene for the past twenty-five years. Only ten came from the theatre, the remainder were specially scripted and adapted for broadcasting.

A major proportion of the 'spoken word' programmes, which included some six thousand talks a year, informed listeners about current developments in home and international affairs, in industry and agriculture, the arts and science. Topical programmes were supplemented by major projects such as the *British Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition*, the series of African features which formed the joint Commonwealth broadcasting project in 1955, and the Third Programme's continuing series of programmes on *Aspects of Africa*, fifty-two in all.

In these and other broadcasting projects, the BBC received much generous help from the South African Broadcasting Corporation, the broadcasting organizations in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as well as the broadcasting services of Uganda, Nigeria, and the Gold Coast, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the New Zealand Broadcasting Service, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The Corporation records its gratitude to these, and other broadcasters and broadcasting organizations throughout the world, who gave the BBC much willing assistance on special occasions.

*Radio Link* brought live radio discussion on a contemporary theme, or of a topical nature, with authoritative speakers in,

for example, London, Paris, Stockholm, Bonn, and New York all taking part.

A new approach was made in 1955 to the special feature programme prefacing the Queen's broadcast on Christmas Day. Its traditional purpose of linking the Commonwealth was maintained, but there was a serious unifying theme—the constructive use of scientific discoveries for the benefit of mankind. The Queen's broadcast was given world-wide coverage by many services of the BBC and was rebroadcast throughout the Commonwealth, in Japan, and in the United States.

In light entertainment there was no lack of performing talent, but there was perhaps some dearth of first-class inventive writing. Listeners to entertainment programmes are shown by experience to be conservative; those programmes like 'Twenty Questions', 'The Archers', retained their popularity, and 'Housewives' Choice', which was ten years old in March, continued to draw a daily audience of several millions.

An indication of the popularity of 'The Archers' was given by a remark made at the Annual Meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, when it was reported that most Women's Institutes now met much later so as not to clash with 'The Archers'. Several original comedy series have also made successful impact—'The Goon Show' 's inspired lunacy continued to attract an enthusiastic following.

Both the Light Music Festival and the Light Programme Dance Music Festival, held at the Royal Festival Hall and the Royal Albert Hall respectively, repeated their successes of previous years. Millions of young listeners followed the BBC's programmes devoted to the contemporary cult of the popular gramophone record.

The sound services offered a greater profusion of sporting broadcasts than ever before. Advantage was taken of the world-wide range of sound to keep listeners in immediate touch with international sporting events in places as distant as Moscow, Prague, San Francisco, and South Africa. The Saturday evening 'Sports Report' in the Light Programme was developed into a full sixty-minute programme of sports news and comment.

The series of Reith Lectures for 1955-6 was given by Dr Nikolaus Pevsner, who took as his subject *The Englishness of English Art*. The six lectures were first broadcast in the Home Service and were repeated in the Third Programme.

#### TELEVISION

The increase from thirty-eight to fifty hours weekly in the programme hours of the BBC Television Service provided a challenging opportunity to give a more satisfactory service—within the bounds of a single programme—than had been possible before. This increase was reflected in many categories of programmes. 'Television News' was presented in two editions every evening and a 'Newsreel' was added on five evenings a week. Afternoon programmes for women were increased and more children's television was provided.

An increasing proportion of the programmes transmitted for national viewing over the past year were originated by regions or contained regional contributions. They included, apart from many outstanding individual items, such well-known and popular series as 'Look' from West Region, 'Top Town' from the North, and 'It's Easy When You Know How' from Scotland. On one occasion—'Regional Night'—regions combined to provide the network with a whole evening's television programmes.

New mobile equipment of advanced design was used in London and the Regions during the year. This enabled famous people and historical places to be visited for the 'At Home' and 'Showplace' series. In the 'Saturday Night Out' programmes a surprise destination was arranged for viewers—a fishing trawler, a Turkish Bath, or possibly the Rue de la Paix. A mobile unit crossed the Irish Sea to make the first 'live' television broadcasts from Belfast and Dublin. Broadcasts were made successfully from an aircraft-carrier while on manoeuvres at sea and from an RAF aircraft while in flight.

On Election night—the sound and television coverages are further described on page 120—pictures from eighteen different centres in various parts of the country were fed into the London studio. The latter was one of many ex-

amples of the multi-source technique—used to great effect in the regular Sportsview programmes—whereby items presented from a central studio may be combined with ‘live’ or filmed inserts originating from anywhere in Britain, and even on occasion from across the Channel.

The television link between Britain and the Continent was established on a permanent basis. As a result the Winter Olympic Games at Cortina d’Ampezzo were seen on British television screens as they were actually happening. The link also made it possible for regular BBC programmes to be produced from places in Europe, for example, ‘Sportsview’ from Cortina and ‘Saturday Night Out’ from Paris, Antwerp, and Brussels. The link was of great value in Television News, ‘Panorama’, and other topical features by bringing live illustrations from European centres.

Television made an increasing use of film, either made by the BBC or from outside sources. Natural history films, such as Peter Scott’s ‘Look’, ‘Zoo Quest’ (a filmed record of a BBC/Royal Zoological Society expedition to British Guiana), were popular. Film was also used to supplement the live coverage of sporting events. Ready-made television films, mainly from America, proved popular with viewers, though they accounted for only a small proportion of the output.

The BBC televised a studio performance of *Romco and Juliet*, and a telerecording of this production was presented to the broadcasting authorities in Moscow, who showed it on their own television network; in this way it became the first example of western dramatic production to be seen in Moscow since the war. The BBC made its first television broadcast from the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, on the occasion of a specially arranged performance of excerpts from *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. The commissioning by the BBC of a full-length opera for television was a new venture. The composer was Arthur Benjamin and the opera, entitled *Mañana*, was based on a story by Caryl Brahms.

Current affairs occupied an important place in television broadcasting in the ‘Press Conference’, ‘Panorama’, ‘In the News’, ‘Facts and Figures’, ‘Special Enquiry’, ‘Highlight’

programmes particularly. 'Brains Trust', a popular component of sound programmes before the war, was revived in a television version. International affairs and personalities of many lands were presented to viewers in Britain in programmes such as 'Commonwealth Magazine', 'Report from America', and in the regular television broadcasts of the Far Eastern and Eastern Services programme 'Asian Club'. 'The Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy' and an examination of the concept of 'Peaceful Co-existence' were other programmes of serious impact.

#### *Royal Visit to Television Programmes*

The Corporation was happy to receive Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret when she paid an informal visit to the television theatre and studios on the 6 February 1956. Princess Margaret saw the televising of 'What's my Line?', 'Panorama', and the variety show 'Tin Pan Alley'.

#### *The General Election and Political Broadcasts*

Party Election broadcasts were given on sound and television, in accordance with the agreed allocation (*see also page 24*). (The whole series of sound broadcasts was repeated in the General Overseas Service for the benefit of Forces and other voters who were absent from this country.) Comment and explanation were broadcast during the intervals between the announcements of results. In sound, a studio in London was linked up with a digital computing engine—an electronic machine—made available by the English Electric Company in Stafford. The forecasts on the basis of the information fed into the machine provided interesting material for comment. While the results were coming in, there were also interviews and statements given by Party leaders and organizers.

The television coverage of the Election results was a complex operation, involving nearly eighteen hours of continuous transmission. A special operations room was established in London, and a team of experts in an adjoining studio maintained a continuous commentary on the results, interspersed by outside broadcasts from eighteen different election centres in various parts of the United Kingdom.

Of the sixteen Party political broadcasts, the Government gave five sound and three television broadcasts, the Opposition four sound and three television, and the Liberal Party one broadcast on sound and television simultaneously.

Nine Ministerial broadcasts were given, in sound only, during the year. There were six Budget broadcasts: two in sound, two in television, and two (in connexion with the supplementary Budget in the autumn) in sound and television simultaneously. The Prime Minister broadcast, at the BBC's invitation, on his return from the Four-power Conference at Geneva in July.

In addition to those already mentioned, there were four hundred and one broadcasts by Members of Parliament in the BBC's domestic sound and television services. (This figure is exclusive of thirteen broadcasts by M.P.s in the Welsh language.) The total number of individual Members taking part in these broadcasts in the course of the year was one hundred and fifty-nine.

The annual Conferences of the Conservative and Labour Parties were covered in on-the-spot reports in sound and television. Sound recordings taken from each day's session at both Conferences were introduced and discussed by Mr. A. Wedgwood-Benn, M.P., and Mr. J. Enoch Powell, M.P., on the Light Programme. The Television Service showed prerecorded extracts from the Conservative Party Conference, and, experimentally, from one session of the Labour Party Conference.

### *The Newspaper and Railway Strike*

The newspaper stoppage of March/April 1955 and the railway strike which followed shortly afterwards were emergencies on a national scale, in which broadcasting had an important job to do.

During the newspaper strike, the BBC made full use of its extensive services of news and information, expanding and adjusting them to meet the varied requirements of a newspaperless public. Among the many special measures taken was the setting aside of periods both in sound and in television in which the editors of strike-bound national dailies and periodicals were invited to comment on the main issues

of the day. Some of the special programmes introduced for the duration of the emergency—including a report on world market trends in the Home Service, 'Highlight' in the Television Service, a review of current books, films, and plays in the Third Programme—were found to be of lasting value and were retained on a permanent basis. During the period of London newspaper silence, the BBC gave the news of Sir Winston Churchill's resignation and Sir Anthony Eden's appointment as Prime Minister.

The BBC's chief informational function during the railway strike was to convey national announcements and to provide listeners, on a regional basis, with details of available transport facilities. At the same time the Corporation presented the facts about the dispute, and opportunities were taken in 'At Home and Abroad' and other contexts to examine the issues involved. The Prime Minister broadcast on two occasions during the strike.

### *Sport*

As announced in Parliament on 15 February 1956, discussions between the Corporation and representatives of the ITA programme companies led to an agreement that neither the BBC nor the programme companies would see exclusive television rights in any of the following major sporting events: the Derby, the Grand National, the English and Scottish F.A. Cup Finals, Test Matches, and the Empire Games and Olympic Games when held in Great Britain. The discussions had been undertaken at the invitation of the Postmaster General, in fulfilment of the intentions of the Television Act.

It is not the Corporation's wish to seek exclusive coverage rights in any sporting events. However, it was sometimes necessary to do so in the face of competition, to make certain that BBC viewers were not denied the opportunity of seeing major events not on the list. A number of long-term agreements were negotiated, ensuring BBC television coverage of a wide range of popular sporting events.

There was a general increase in sport programming. During the winter months the Television Service carried three regular weekly programmes of sports news and con-



ment, using the full resources of the national network to provide up-to-the-minute information from all parts of the country. A helicopter was used on many occasions to fly filmed reports of events in distant centres to London for showing on the same evening. Most of the major sporting events of the year (including, as has already been mentioned, the Winter Olympic Games at Cortina) were covered either 'live' or by means of film and telerecording.

### *School Broadcasting*

On the request of the School Broadcasting Council, after consultation with the Ministry of Education, the BBC agreed to begin a limited experimental service of television programmes for schools in the autumn of 1957. The BBC took steps to recruit and train the necessary staff. In sound broadcasting there was an increase of one thousand, one hundred and forty listening schools in the year, bringing the total to nearly twenty-eight thousand.

A wide listening public is reached by the Further Education broadcasts. A pamphlet on Roman Britain, prepared to accompany a series of programmes on that subject, was five times reprinted and over fifty-three thousand copies were sold.

### *Religious Broadcasting*

Religious broadcasting in sound followed the pattern of previous years, but further experiments were made in planning broadcasts to run in a series with continuity of theme—Dr. Leslie Cooke's *The Risen Christ in the World Today* and Father George Dwyer on *The Christian Virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity* were examples.

In television, religious programmes included services from churches and discussion programmes. The story of Christ's life and ministry was enacted in the series *Jesus of Nazareth*, presented in Children's Television on eight successive Sundays culminating on Easter Day 1956.

## REGIONAL BROADCASTING

One of the most important developments in the year was the continuation of the expansion of television resources in

the Regions. By the spring of 1955, Scotland, Wales, and the Midland, North, and West Regions of England each had a mobile television unit for its exclusive use. Northern Ireland was provided with film-making resources.

As mentioned earlier in this article, the increase of television transmitting hours in September 1955 brought an increase of regional contributions to the national network. This meant in many cases the loss of purely local interest programmes since the network itself was now in operation at the times formerly used for those programmes. By the end of the year the Regions were making good this loss by occasionally opting out from network programmes.

### *Scotland*

In Scotland, despite the expansion of television, listener outnumbered viewers by about three to one. Audience research figures showed that listeners to the news in Scotland at six o'clock in the evening amounted to one in four of the Scottish adult population, a much higher proportion than in the rest of the United Kingdom. Religious broadcasts, too, have a larger audience in Scotland than elsewhere in Britain, and the All Scotland Crusade in the spring of 1955 brought many additional listeners.

Scottish producers were given every encouragement to make an increased contribution to other services of the BBC and programmes such as *Scottish Magazine*, aimed at listeners overseas, brought in many appreciative letters. The greater part of the Scottish television output was contributed to the national network.

### *Wales*

In Wales wide coverage was given to the major musical festivals. Programmes from the Llangollen International Eisteddfod—in addition to the coverage in the Welsh Home Service—included a daily half-hour in the Light Programme, broadcast from a canvas studio erected in an adjoining field, where there were also facilities for displays of folk-dancing for television.

The year's drama output included an unusually large

proportion of translations into Welsh from some of the best modern Spanish, French, and other works. A fortnightly forum *The Industrialists* addressed by a guest speaker, alternating with an *Enquiry* programme based on recorded interviews with people at their work places, attempted to air Welsh industrial problems.

An international note was struck in many programmes, which recorded features from South America, from Europe, and from Welshmen serving in Malaya and Western Germany.

In television from Wales a limited though varied exte-network service in Welsh was maintained alongside contributions to the main BBC service.

### *Midland Region*

The Midlands continued to show a higher proportion of television to sound licences than any other part of the country. Television programmes from the Midlands came during the year from the new studio—the largest television studio outside London—and from outside points such as from the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon (Act II of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*). Another outside broadcast came from Lowestoft and included the landing of a catch from a trawler at sea.

In sound, too, a high percentage of Midland output was taken by other BBC services; the best known export was 'The Archers', the daily serial. When one of the principal characters, Grace Archer, met her 'death' following a fire, hundreds of listeners wrote or telephoned to the BBC in protest. Devoted listeners felt a keen sense of personal loss. The nightly audience of nine million or so took an upward trend after this episode.

### *North Region*

Light entertainment productions for the national programmes in both sound and television formed a large part of North Regional contributions. Documentaries were among the other television programmes which reflected the varied life of this region. A competition for new plays either by Northern writers or on Northern themes attracted nearly

a thousand contributions. The winner was Mr. John Arden with his play *The Life of Man*.

The newly equipped television studio was supplemented with a single camera unit operating from a sound studio. The mobile television unit was also constantly in use.

### *West Region*

In the West Region, too, there was further expansion on the television side, with a new studio and equipment for a Regional film unit to supplement the outside broadcast camera. The fortnightly 'Look' series of nature programmes introduced by Peter Scott proved highly popular. Recorded programmes in this series were supplied for showing on Canadian and in due course on Australian television.

'Any Questions' and 'Any Answers', which West Region contributed to the Light Programme, continued to draw large audiences and enjoy undiminished popularity.

### *Northern Ireland*

The first television outside broadcasts from Northern Ireland, by means of a series of mobile electronic links, were radiated over the national television network in November. The broadcast came from Parliament Buildings on Stormont, when the Prime Minister, Viscount Brookeborough was interviewed. After the four live broadcasts from Ulster the cameras were taken south for two programmes from Dublin.

A radio drama competition promoted by the BBC for the encouragement of Ulster playwrights resulted in a hundred and nine scripts. John D. Stewart was awarded the first prize for *The Black Lamb*.

### EXTERNAL SERVICES

In 1955-6, the Grant-in-Aid for the External Services was sufficient to spare them the heavy cuts in output that have been unavoidable in most of the post war years. Indeed Government approval for an expansion in one service—the Arabic—can be recorded. This may have been symptomatic of a growing appreciation, in official circles and the country at large, of the importance of properly provided an

sustained broadcasting services to all parts of the world where Britain has substantial interests. The other increases recommended by the Drogheda Committee in 1954 are, however, still in abeyance. The Government also decided that the services to Western Europe, the curtailment of some of which was suggested by the Drogheda Committee, should be maintained.

#### *Finance*

Total Grant-in-Aid receipts for the External Services (including a supplementary grant of £150,000) were £5,322,000, which was £307,000 more than in the previous year. Even with this increase (of which £110,000 was for essential capital expenditure) it was not possible to maintain existing services and provide for rising costs. When the Grant-in-Aid for 1955-6 was settled the Corporation indicated that provision for rising costs had been called down and that no account had been taken of any abnormal costs that might occur, e.g. from salary increases. During the year salary and wage claims arose and it was found necessary to grant substantial increases. The cost of these increases was met as far as possible by further economies and restrictions of expenditure, but it was necessary to ask for supplementary grants totalling £150,000.

#### *Monitoring Service*

The Monitoring Service, which has been financed by a separate Grant-in-Aid since 1953, suffered more heavily. A working party, representing the BBC and the various Government departments concerned, was set up on Treasury initiative to seek economies for the year under review, and, as a later task, to reduce expenditure for 1956-7. The result of the first of these economies was that the activities of the service, both in the extent of monitoring and the publication of reports for the use of Government departments, the BBC, and various Press and other subscribers, were further reduced.

The demand on the Monitoring Service continued for prompt and comprehensive reports on broadcasts of immediate importance in international affairs or directly attacking

British policy. Special arrangements were made to meet the needs of consumers in the case of certain broadcasts of topical interest, notably Athens transmissions to Cyprus and reports of the Soviet Union Communist Party Congress.

### *Reception and Jamming*

Reception of BBC transmissions to certain important areas could be greatly improved by providing a relay station in the Middle East and another in the West Indies, and also by installing additional transmitters at the existing relay station in Malaya, as specifically recommended by the Drogheda Committee, but these and other projects for technical improvements still await Government action in line with the Committee's proposals. Further details about the engineering side of the broadcasting of the External Services are given on pages 59 and 136.

Deliberate jamming of BBC broadcasts by the U.S.S.R. and the Communist satellites continued unabated throughout the year under review. The language-services subjected to regular and full-scale jamming were: Russian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Finnish, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Persian, German, Turkish, Hebrew, Austrian, and Albanian. The interference varied in severity from one language to another and also with the time of day, but the emphasis appeared to be in the above order. Signals carrying programmes in any language were liable to be affected by 'spread' from jammers on adjacent frequencies.

When a Soviet broadcasting delegation came to London in October 1955 at the invitation of the BBC, the opportunity was taken to discuss with the leader of the delegation the possibility of ending jamming. The conversation clearly revealed a wish—at least in some Soviet quarters—to mitigate the irritation inherent in this situation created by the Soviet Government's action. However, when the subject was raised again at the second Geneva Conference in November, Mr. Molotov remained obstinately negative in the face of Western efforts to set in motion a freer exchange of information and ideas.

During the visit to Britain of Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev in April 1956—that is, beyond the period

covered by this report—there was a noticeable reduction in the jamming of BBC transmissions directed to the Soviet Union. This improvement was maintained, and jamming of BBC Russian broadcasts from within Russia appeared virtually to have ceased. However, jamming of the other BBC Services continued.

### *External Services Programmes*

A very great part of the output of the External Services is concerned with the immediate news of the day. Thus a review of a year's broadcasting is in fact the equivalent of a review of three hundred and sixty-five issues of a daily newspaper published in forty-three languages and with as many as a dozen editions a day. It will be readily understood, therefore, that in the following pages the special broadcasts mentioned can only give a very general impression of the great variety and complexity of the constant round-the-clock task of broadcasting to countries overseas, and that the great bulk of the most characteristic broadcasts—the topical comments, the political talks, discussions, and the wide range of music and entertainment in, for example, the General Overseas Service—are not of a nature to call for particular mention.\*

This multiple running commentary on world events has been characterized during the year by change in Russia, conflict in the Middle East, and rapid evolution in the Commonwealth and Empire. The developments in Russia, culminating in Khrushchev's sensational denunciation of Stalin at the XXth Party Congress, provided opportunities for the broadcasts to Eastern Europe to bring some comfort to listeners hostile to their Communist regimes in circumstances which had disturbed still further the minds of the Communist hierarchy.

The Prime Minister's visit to Washington and Ottawa in February provided an opportunity to stress Anglo-American solidarity.

\* A representative list of programmes originated in the General Overseas Service appears on page 167. An expanded survey of the year's broadcasts in the External Services as a whole is on page 169, illustrating how External broadcasting is related to current events in the world and to Britain in particular, as well as to the needs and interests of the appropriate audiences.

Throughout the Arab world, and particularly in the area served by medium-wave transmissions from Cairo, 'The Voice of the Arabs' did its best to stir up trouble by playing on Arab nationalism and latent anti-British feeling. Hampered by technical inferiority to the Voice of the Arabs and the absence of a medium-wave transmitter in the Eastern Mediterranean and by the lack of finance for much needed staff and programme expansion, the Arabic Service presented the British point of view with vigour and speed. Eventually, in April, the BBC was authorized to expand and improve its Arabic programmes and to introduce on a small scale a transcription service in Arabic for supplying programmes in recorded form to the countries concerned.\*

The remarkable political development of the Colonial Empire as a whole (marred, it must be admitted, by the clash in Cyprus and later by the break-down of the Singapore Constitutional Conference) provided the conclusive answer to Communist anti-Colonial propaganda, and every opportunity was taken to demonstrate the true nature of the British Commonwealth. Developments in Cyprus created special problems for—and have received very considerable and careful treatment in—the Greek and Turkish Services.

In External broadcasts one of the most effective ways of presenting a picture of Britain and British democratic practice is by inviting visitors to Britain to the microphone. In their own language they speak to their compatriots, and by their views and reactions they give to the audience a most convincing impression of the British way of life. This year Soviet visitors to Britain were able to broadcast on BBC wavelengths and were interviewed in Russian language programmes. Yet even these broadcasts by Soviet citizens were jammed, including Marshal Bulganin's recorded statement in Geneva (*see page 128*). Members of the Eastern European Service made personal contact with many Russian delegate visitors—churchmen, agricultural experts, builders, sailors, and others—and many expressed gratitude for the helpfulness of BBC interpreters and escorts.

During the visits of Soviet football teams, the British Government decided that no broadcasting facilities could

\* These improvements began to operate in August 1956.



is granted to Moscow Radio commentators assigned to report the matches in this country unless the BBC's own match-reports were guaranteed freedom of reception in the Soviet Union. No such guarantee was received, and the facilities which would normally have been arranged by the Post Office were accordingly withheld.

Rebroadcasting of the External Services of the BBC continued on a very wide scale (*see page 44*). The rebroadcasting of BBC material in the United States during December (approximately 4,200 hours) was the highest for any month on record, except for the Coronation period. One unhappy incident was the decision by the Greek Prime Minister to cancel the Radio Athens relay of the BBC's midday Greek programme, as a result of British jamming of Radio Athens broadcasts to Cyprus.

Broadcasts of sporting events had their place in most sections of the External Services; and the attractions of Britain for tourists were emphasized by the European Services in particular. During the year the British Travel and Holidays Association offered prizes of a week's visit to this country to the winners of French, German, and Italian Service listener competitions.

#### *Audiences Overseas*

One of the most interesting reports on BBC audiences abroad was a statistical survey of listening in Finland in October 1955 which showed that despite years of jamming some four-fifths of the BBC's 1952 audience continued to tune in. Reports from refugees and other sources showed that in Finland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, the U.S.S.R., and the Eastern Zone of Germany, there was considerable listening to the BBC in the languages of these countries. Listeners in Soviet Germany were again interviewed at the Berlin Fair, about one-fifth of a random two hundred listened to the German Service. Proof that there was a continuing audience in the Soviet Zone was also available from listeners' letters—which, in the interests of the writers' safety, were not encouraged—and from visits to the BBC's Berlin office. (The audience included personnel of the Red Army.)

Attacks on BBC broadcasts by the Communist press and

radio continued, though it was interesting to see the BBC quoted as a news source, particularly in Hungary. The objectivity and reliability of news bulletins and news commentaries were stressed by many listeners in the Soviet controlled countries.

Surveys in France—similar surveys were carried out in West Germany and West Berlin—showed that early in 1955 the total occasional audience was about 3,300,000, amounting to eleven per cent of the adult population. Of these about 300,000 listen every day. In West Berlin and the Federal Republic the figure was approximately 3,000,000, about 192,000 of whom listen every day.

An example of other audience research activities was a survey of listening in Lahore, where a total BBC audience of about thirty per cent of the licence-holders was established. The audience for the Urdu Service, approximating to twenty per cent of the licence-holders, was encouragingly high.

An American survey in Hong Kong again showed that there were large audiences to the relays by Radio Hong Kong of BBC programmes in Cantonese, English, and Kuoyü. There was further—and very firm—evidence of listening by Chinese in Communist China to the BBC in English and the vernacular, particularly to the Chinese news bulletins.

The number of letters in Arabic received during 1955 was well over 11,000. The increase is due mainly to a wider distribution of radio sets in countries with expanding production. In the more advanced countries, such as Egypt and the Levant states, listening has not increased on the same scale, and the extension of local medium-wave broadcasts provides serious competition. It is worth noting that the sheikh of a tribe in the Aden Protectorate, who claimed to be an appreciative listener to the violently anti-British station, 'The Voice of the Arabs', was heard to add that he always tuned in to the BBC afterwards in order to see whether what he had heard was true. From Persia, listeners' letters are still fewer than those received before the 1951 oil crisis. Reception was affected by jamming during the major part of 1955, but the improvement of conditions

towards the end of the year resulted in a pronounced revival of listener interest.

The system of listener panels for the General Overseas Service, which has proved both popular and useful in Africa, South Asia, and the West Indies, was extended to cover the whole of the Middle East. The 250 members of this latest panel include Middle East nationals and British residents, as well as listeners in the British Forces. The listener panels provide information on such matters as listening times and programme preferences, and members, who now number more than 1,300, gave their opinions of sixty individual programmes.

### *English by Radio*

The principal English by Radio courses, which are now available on gramophone records, including long-playing, consist of four elementary, two intermediate, and three advanced courses. The records can be bought from local agents in many parts of the Far East, South-East Asia, and Latin America. Throughout Western Europe they are now manufactured locally under licence from the BBC.

During 1956, more English by Radio textbooks were published than ever before. These included the new textbook *Calling all Beginners*, which was issued simultaneously in eight European language editions. Forty group-leaders from fourteen European countries attended the fourth English by Radio Summer School in London in August 1955 (*see page 41*).

### *Sound Transcriptions*

During the past year the BBC has supplied nearly seven hundred different programmes to broadcasting stations in all parts of the world. These programmes reflected the whole range of the BBC output, but were specially selected to meet the needs of overseas broadcasting organizations.

Among other transcriptions, the special service for Colonial schools, inaugurated for an experimental period of three years in 1952, proved successful, and in 1955 was renewed for a further three-year period. The service provides two programmes a week—one for secondary school children and

one for teachers—which are used in some fifteen Colonial territories (*see page 40*).

### *Television Transcriptions*

More than two hundred telerecordings and films for television showing in other countries were supplied during the year ended 31 March 1956. The majority of these programmes were sent to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, but European television organizations showed increased interest in BBC programmes, particularly films.

The first consignment of a large order for BBC films and telerecordings was supplied to the Australian Broadcasting Commission, who begin television in November 1956.

A further hundred and ten films were supplied for non-theatric showing overseas through the British Council, the Central Office of Information, the United Nations Information Centre, and other similar organizations (*see page 41*).

### ENGINEERING

The introduction of very high frequency transmissions, with frequency modulation (VHF/FM) in several parts of the country, was the major development of the year in sound broadcasting. After extensive experiments, this step was taken to relieve the growing interference from foreign stations from which medium-wave broadcasting has suffered. The first station was opened at Wrotham in Kent where a full service of the three domestic programmes began on 2 May 1955. In October a temporary low-power transmitter was opened at Penmon, Anglesey, and a permanent station at Pontop Pike was completed in December. Wenvoe in Wales was brought into partial operation transmitting the Welsh Home Service only in December, while early in 1956 two further VHF stations at Divis, Northern Ireland and Meldrum, near Aberdeen, were brought into service. It is hoped to complete the ten stations, which were approved as a first stage by the Postmaster General in July 1954, by the end of 1956. Approval has also been obtained from the Postmaster General for a second group of stations to be situated on the same sites as the BBC Television stations at Rowridge and Kirk o'Shotts, on the site of the proposed

television station in the Carlisle area, in North Wales and Central Wales and at Rosemarkie, near Inverness. By the end of 1955 the VHF service was within reach of approximately thirty-five per cent of the population of the United Kingdom; by the end of 1956 the figure should be eighty-four per cent and eventually ninety-eight per cent.

During 1955 there was no major change in the interference from foreign stations, particularly from transmitters in East Germany and Spain, which created serious reception difficulties in many parts of the country. Following correspondence between the British Ambassador in Bonn and the Soviet High Commissioner in East Germany, in which the Soviet High Commissioner suggested technical talks between East German engineers and BBC officials, two senior BBC engineers visited Berlin with a view to these discussions. The competent authority to deal with transmitters and frequencies in East Germany is the Post Office, but in spite of a visit to the Post Office headquarters and approaches by letter and telegram, it was impossible for the BBC engineers to arrange a meeting.

#### *Television Installations*

Permanent transmitting installations replaced temporary equipment at television stations at Meldrum, Pontop Pike, and Divis. A temporary television transmitting station was brought into operation near Norwich and a permanent station at Les Plâtons (Channel Islands). By the summer of 1956 permanent transmitting aerials at North Hessary Tor and Rowridge (Isle of Wight) were in service; the temporary equipment at Norwich was being replaced by a permanent station. The BBC Television Service by late 1956 will be available to more than ninety-seven per cent of the population.

A temporary mast and aerial were brought into service in conjunction with the permanent transmitters at the Crystal Palace in March 1956 to replace the old Alexandra Palace station. Completion of the top 250 feet of the tower was delayed following an agreement reached in October 1955 whereby the BBC undertook to make provision on the tower for the aerials of the ITA. This necessitated re-designing and strengthening the top section. When the permanent

installation aerial system is complete in 1957, the effective radiated power of the vision transmission will be increased to 200 kW, compared with 34 kW at Alexandra Palace. An increase in power to 120 kW was made in September 1956 by the use of an improved aerial on the permanent tower.

Permanent Regional television studios were established during the year in Birmingham, Bristol, and Manchester. A permanent studio for television interviews was opened at All Souls' Church Hall (London) and also at London Airport.

### *Colour Television*

A series of radiated experimental colour television transmissions began in October 1955 with the approval of the Postmaster General and in co-operation with the Radio Industry. These transmissions, outside normal programme hours, were put out in the London area on the medium power reserve transmitters at Alexandra Palace. Their purpose was to explore under practical reception conditions the degree of compatibility of the system being used, which is based on the N.T.S.C. system now in use for a public service in the United States of America, and to determine whether this system is capable, when adapted to British standards, of producing a consistently good colour picture.

A series of tests has been carried out on the compatibility aspect of the system, and evidence has been obtained from questionnaires completed by a large number of viewers using normal commercial receivers in their own homes. Experimental colour receivers have been constructed which have enabled a limited appraisal of the colour picture to be carried out. The experiments are continuing and other systems may be tested later. The data will be made available to the Government's Television Advisory Committee.

In April 1956 the BBC, in co-operation with the Post Office and the Radio Industry, arranged for a visit of Study Group XI of the CCIR, which is making an international appraisal of progress in colour television.

### *External Services Engineering*

The BBC's External Services programmes were broadcast during the year from thirty-nine high-power short-wave transmitters, two of which are at Tebrau, in Johore.

Medium-wave transmissions from the United Kingdom to Western Europe continued to be reinforced by a high-power medium-wave transmitter at Norden in north-west Germany, and a low-power relay station on the same wavelength situated in Berlin. Programmes carried by the latter stations were also rebroadcast in Berlin by a VHF/FM transmitter.

As a result of the ratification of the State Treaty with Austria, the relays of the BBC's European Services over the medium-wave transmitter at Graz-Dobl—in operation since 15 May 1949—were discontinued after 19 July 1955.

The rapid increase in solar activity during the year enabled the 11-metre waveband to be reintroduced on certain long-distance circuits and greater use to be made of the 13-metre band. This provided some degree of relief from interference caused by the over-crowded conditions obtaining in the lower-frequency bands (*see also page 59*).

### *The Staff*

By March 1956 the staff of the Corporation had increased to some fourteen and a half thousand. The increase was largely due to the development of the television service.

There were many changes in senior staff appointments. Sound broadcasting lost one of its outstanding figures when the only woman who has reached the grade of Controller in the Corporation, Miss Mary Somerville, O.B.E., Controller of Talks since 1950, retired in December 1955, after thirty years with the BBC. Miss Somerville was the mainspring in the development of school broadcasting, and contributed in many ways to the achievements of the Corporation.

The retirement of Sir George Barnes, Director of Television Broadcasting (to take effect in the late summer of 1956), was announced in November 1955. Since his appointment in 1950, BBC television advanced from its position as a relative novelty in some half a million homes in the London area and in the Midlands to the place it now holds as an established service entering nearly six million homes in every part of the country. In April 1956 the appointment of Mr. Gerald Beadle, C.B.E., Controller West Region, as Director of Television Broadcasting was announced.

### *International Co-operation*

The BBC maintained a close relationship with many bodies connected with broadcasting at home and overseas and received help from innumerable persons and organizations.

The BBC through its Engineering Division continued to participate in the work of the European Broadcasting Union, the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR), the International Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIF), and the International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR).

In the field of colonial co-operation the Corporation had seconded by March 1956 thirty experienced staff to help broadcasting organizations in the Colonies. The Director-General and Chief Engineer and other senior officials, visited West Africa to advise the Nigerian Broadcasting Service on such varied matters as staff, administration, accountancy, schools broadcasting, and future technical development. The BBC also co-operated with this Service over the broadcasting arrangements for the Royal Tour in November. Seven tons of equipment were sent from this country, with a team of engineers to install and operate it.

The BBC Staff Training Department organized five courses for sixteen trainee broadcasters from the Colonies.

### PUBLICATIONS

*Radio Times* maintained the highest sale of any weekly publication in the world—its average weekly net sales for 1955 were over eight and three-quarter million copies. The Christmas number sold 9,778,062 copies—a record sale. During a dispute in the London printing trade at the beginning of the year when the printing works were closed, nine million copies of an abridged edition of *Radio Times* were printed weekly in France. Special transport arrangements, mainly by air, were made to bring the copies over and distribute them in this country. *The Listener* had an average weekly net sale of 133,601 copies; in North America over six thousand copies were sold weekly.

Among new BBC publications are *Armchair Cricket*, by Brian Johnston and Roy Webber, and *The BBC Television Story*.



## SELECT LISTS OF BROADCASTS

THESE lists give some idea of the range of output in various programme categories. They are neither complete nor comprehensive.

The programmes marked with an asterisk have been, or will be, broadcast in whole or in part in the GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE.

### (a) BASIC SOUND SERVICES

#### *Broadcasts of FOUNDATION and other PUBLIC LECTURES*

- \*THE ENGLISHNESS OF ENGLISH ART. By Dr. Nikolaus Pevsner (the eighth broadcast series of Reith Lectures).
- \*WHO ARE THE WELSH?. By Professor Glyn Daniel (shortened version of the 28th Sir John Rhys Memorial Lecture at the British Academy, 10 Nov. 1954).
- \*IS THE ARTIST EVER FREE?. By Sir Kenneth Clark, K.C.B., LL.D., F.B.A. (shortened version of lecture at Columbia University, U.S.A. in Autumn 1954).
- \*THE CONTROL OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. By Francis Biddle (shortened version of the Sydney Ball lecture at Oxford, May 1955).
- \*SCIENCE AND THE SCIENTIST. By Professor Sir Robert Robinson, O.M., F.R.S. (shortened version of Presidential address at the 117th Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science).
- THE SOURCES OF ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR. By G. P. Wells, F.R.S. (recorded version of the inaugural lecture at University College, London).
- THE FATE OF THE SOUL IN A PRIMITIVE SOCIETY. By Professor Raymond Firth (two talks based on the Frazer Lecture at the University of Cambridge).
- AN EMPIRICIST'S VIEW OF THE NATURE OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF. By Professor R. B. Braithwaite (broadcast version of a lecture at Oxford 22 Nov. 1955).
- HISTORY DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS. By Professor Herbert Butterfield, LL.D., D.LITT. (extracts from Presidential Address to the Historical Association).

#### *Subjects dealt with in DISCUSSION series in the HOME SERVICE*

- PASSING SENTENCE (on the question of training for Judges and Magistrates). THE BUDGET. \*CONVERSATION ON THE CINEMA. \*IN THE HANDS

OF THE INFIDEL (a discussion on the advisability of instructing prisoners-of-war to say anything that their captors desire). MOVING LONDON'S MILLIONS (on the transport problem). FOR ADULTS ONLY (on film censorship). THE COAL SITUATION. AFTER GENEVA (on world reaction to the meeting of Heads of Government). THE POINT OF PARLIAMENT (on the value of individual independence in Parliament). \*FARM SUBSIDIES. ONE WORLD? (on proposals for World Government). INDUSTRY AND THE MOTOR SHOW. BEFORE GENEVA and AFTER GENEVA (two programmes on the Foreign Ministers' Conference). PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. CAN WE AFFORD HIGHER WAGES? THE RULE OF LAW (individual liberty and Ministerial power). ROAD, RAIL, OR AIR (on the changing pattern of inland transport). THE BILL FOR HOUSING. RESTRAINT OF TRADE (on restrictive practices). LOYALTY AND LIBERTY (on espionage). AUTOMATION. NEEDS OF THE MIDDLE EAST. FUEL EFFICIENCY. THE STRUGGLE FOR SOLVENCY. EXPORTS IN THE MOTOR INDUSTRY.

*A list of FURTHER EDUCATION series in the HOME SERVICE*

- HUMAN HEREDITY Authoritative guidance on genetics for listeners with a non-specialist interest in the subject.
- THE MIDDLE EAST A series to provide a background to the present situation, and to present a picture of conditions in the area from the viewpoint of the Middle Eastern countries themselves.
- ISSUES IN INDUSTRY Discussions between trade unionists on problems which have been the cause of recent industrial disputes.
- \*ROMAN BRITAIN A series of talks by historians and archaeologists, under the chairmanship of Sir Mortimer Wheeler.
- THE USE OF POETRY Discussions between two poets, planned to encourage the reading of poetry.
- TALKING ABOUT MUSIC Illustrated talks by Antony Hopkins.
- CALL THE TUNE A musical quiz.
- EN VOYAGE and ENTENTE CORDIALE Two 'brush up your French' series.
- ASSIGNMENT IN ITALY A series to help learners of Italian.

The regular Light Programme Further Education series, THE YOUNGER GENERATION, was continued. A special series called P.S AND Q.S, answering parents' questions on the education of their children, was broadcast in the first quarter of 1956.

*Some of the TALKS series broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME*

- \*THE POLICE A series of eight talks.
- \*CUSTOM AND CONFLICT Six studies in African anthropology by Professor Max Gluckman.
- IS TOWN PLANNING POSSIBLE? Three talks by Sir William Holford, F.R.I.B.A.
- THE DYER'S HAND Three lectures on poetry by W. H. Auden.
- \*SCIENCE AND MUSIC Four talks by W. H. George, PH.D.
- \*THE HISTORY OF STRIKES A series of four talks.
- THE MIDDLE EAST: SUDAN, EGYPT, SYRIA, IRAQ Four talks by Edward Atiyah.

- \* APPROACH TO SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE COMMONWEALTH Eight talks by Sir Ivor Jennings.
- TOWN PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, 1945-1965 A series of seven talks.
- \* WAR AND SOCIETY A series of seven talks.
- JAPAN A series of four talks.
- \* LEGISLATURES Six lectures by Professor K. C. Wheare.
- METAPHYSICS A series of discussions and talks by Oxford philosophers.
- THE REDISCOVERY OF ENGLAND A series of three talks by W. G. Hoskins.
- THE PRICE OF PROSPERITY A series of four talks.
- FRANCE AND NORTH AFRICA A series of four talks.
- \* PLATO A series of four talks.

*A list of BOOKS broadcast in SERIAL READINGS*

*A Book at Bedtime (LIGHT PROGRAMME)*

FIRST BLOOD (Jack Schaffer). SMUGGLER'S CIRCUIT (Denys Roberts). THE RARE ADVENTURE (Bernard Fergusson). FISH OUT OF WATER (Gilbert Hackforth-Jones). THE MAN IN THE ZOO (David Garnett). THE REGENT'S CANDLESTICKS (Elisabeth Kyle). JENNIE (Paul Gallico). BUILD US A DAM (Jon Manchip White). THE TIGER IN THE SMOKE (Margery Allingham). AN ITALIAN CALLED MARIO (Peter Irving). FELLOW PASSENGER (Goeffrey Household). ADAM IN MOONSHINE (J. B. Priestley). CAPTAIN CUT-THROAT (John Dickson Carr). THE MAN WHO DIDN'T FLY (Margot Bennett). THE 'EDWARDS' STORIES (Barry Pain). JUNGLE CHILD (Norah Burke). IT'S DIFFERENT IN JULY (Kevin Fitzgerald). DELIVERANCE (L. A. G. Strong). MIST OVER PENDLE (Robert Neill).

*WOMAN'S HOUR and HOME FOR THE DAY (LIGHT PROGRAMME)*

THE WINDS OF HEAVEN (Monica Dickens). THE DISTRACTED PREACHER (Thomas Hardy). LOST GIRLS (Caroline Brown). MISS BUNCLES' BOOK (D. E. Stevenson). THE OLD WIFE'S TALE (Arnold Bennett). TRIAL BY SASSWOOD (Esther Warner). MONEY TO BURN (Elizabeth Cadell). A GRAND MAN (Catherine Cookson). THE GOAT BOY (Augusta Walker). THE VOICES OF THE CHILDREN (George Ewart Evans). THE OTHER DAY (Dorothy Whipple). A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED (Agatha Christie). A ROOM WITH A VIEW (E. M. Forster). THE FAMILY NOBODY WANTED (Helen Doss). QUEEN IN WAITING (Norah Lofts). VILLAGE SCHOOL ('Miss Read'). BLACK NARCISSUS (Rumer Godden). THE WOMAN IN WHITE (Wilkie Collins). BELATED RECKONING (Phyllis Bottome). THE WHEEL SPINS (Ethel Lina White). MAMMA (Diana Tutton). SEA-WYF AND BISCUIT (J. M. Scott). THE DINNER PARTY (Gretchen Finletter). THE MAN IN THE STRAW HAT (Maurice Chevalier). TAKE IT FOR A FACT (Ada Reeve). ELINOR GLYN (Anthony Glyn). JOURNEY DOWN A RAINBOW (J. B. Priestley and Jacquetta Hawkes). THE BIG CITY (Marjorie Riddell).

*Other Serial Readings (HOME SERVICE)*

LEFT HAND, RIGHT HAND (Sir Osbert Sitwell). BETTESWORTH (George Bourne). THE WHEELWRIGHT'S SHOP (George Bourne).

## MUSIC

### *Some REGULAR MUSIC BROADCASTS and series in the HOME SERVICE*

ORGAN RECITALS (weekly on Sundays). STUDIO SYMPHONY CONCERTS (twice weekly). \*MUSIC TO REMEMBER (weekly). ORCHESTRAL HOUR (twice weekly). SATURDAY CONCERT (weekly). \*PROMENADE CONCERTS (three relays weekly in each season). THE THURSDAY CONCERT (chamber music; weekly). FRIDAY RECITAL (chamber music; weekly). IN LIGHTER MOOD (weekly on Sundays). TIME FOR OPERA (the BBC Concert Orchestra in two series of eight and six programmes). BALLET OF OUR TIME (the BBC Concert Orchestra in a series of seven programmes). THE TUESDAY RECITAL (weekly). \*GILBERT AND SULLIVAN (a series of six programmes). \*RING UP THE CURTAIN (a weekly series of music for the theatre). THE MUSIC OF JOHN IRELAND (a series of ten weekly programmes).

### *Some FIRST PERFORMANCES of BRITISH MUSIC broadcast in the HOME SERVICE*

A PRESENT FOR PAUL (*Pamela Harrison*). CONCERTINO for piano and string orchestra (*Gordon Jacob*). EARLY MORNING MUSIC (*Benjamin Frankel*). THE HOUND OF HEAVEN (*Maurice Jacobson*). SUMMER SERENADE (*Goeffrey Bush*). TOCCATA, CHORALE, AND FUGUE, for organ (*Francis Jackson*). SPENSER MADRIGALS (*Bernard Naylor*). TOCCATA ALLA MARCIA for organ (*Robin Orr*). \*VIOLIN CONCERTO (*Sir Arthur Bliss*). SYMPHONIC POEM: São Paulo (*Kenneth Leighton*). PIANO CONCERTO (*Edmund Rubbra*).

### OPERA BROADCASTS in the HOME SERVICE

\*HANSEL AND GRETEL (Humperdinck) (Stories from the Opera) (*Studio performance*). \*THE BARTERED BRIDE (Smetana), Act I (*Covent Garden*). \*LE COMTE ORY (Rossini) (*Glyndebourne*). \*TOSCA (Puccini) (*Covent Garden*). THE BARBER OF SEVILLE (Rossini) (*Glyndebourne*). THE CONSPIRATORS (Schubert) (*Studio performance*). TURANDOT (Puccini), Act III (*Covent Garden*). FALSTAFF (Verdi), Acts I and II (*Edinburgh Festival*). LA FORZA DEL DESTINO (Verdi), Act I (*Edinburgh Festival*). THE MAGIC FLUTE (Mozart), Act II (*Royal Festival Hall (Stuttgart State Opera)*). \*DR MIRACLE (Bizet) (*Studio performance*). I PAGLIACCI (Leoncavallo), Act II (*Sadler's Wells*). RIGOLETTO (Verdi) (*Sadler's Wells*). \*TROIUS AND CRESSIDA (Walton) (*Covent Garden*). SIMONE BOCCANEGRA (Verdi), Prologue and Act I (*Sadler's Wells*). FAUST (Gounod) (*Voice of America recording of Metropolitan Opera, New York*).

### *Some of the MUSIC series broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME*

PAGANINI: works for unaccompanied violin (*six programmes*). PIANO SONATAS by British composers (*eight programmes*). HUGO WOLF: songs (*ten programmes*). BEETHOVEN: violin sonatas (*six programmes*). EARLY SCOTTISH MUSIC (*four programmes*). LISZT (*eight programmes*). ORGAN MUSIC in the reign of Henry VIII (*six programmes*). STUART CATHEDRAL MUSIC (*six programmes*). ENGLISH CHAMBER MUSIC of the eighteenth century (*eight programmes*). RUBBRA: symphonies (*six programmes*). RAWSTHORNE: chamber music (*five programmes*). SCHUBERT: string quartets (*eight programmes*). EARLY ORGANS IN EUROPE (*six programmes*). LENNOX BERKELEY: chamber music (*four programmes*). MOZART: chamber music (*six programmes*). BARTOK: piano works (*five programmes*).

Some FIRST WORLD PERFORMANCES broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

TENEBRAE (choral) (*Edmund Rubbra*). TRIO IN A for flute, violin and viola (*Harold Truscott*). THE HUMOURS OF LOVE: for tenor and piano (*David Cox*). DIVERTIMENTO for flute and string trio (*Don Banks*). MISSA BREVIS (*David Cowe*). DIVERTIMENTO for wind instruments (*Francis Chagrin*). STRING QUARTET in B minor (*Stephen Dodgson*). AUBADE for horn and string orchestra (*Humphrey Searle*). VIOLIN CONCERTO (*Leighton Lucas*). SEXTET for clarinet, horn and string quartet (*Lennox Berkeley*). OVERTURE for a Celebration (Cheltenham Festival) (*Robin Milford*). CELLO CONCERTO (Cheltenham Festival) (*Gerald Finzi*). BALLADE for viola and orchestra (*Norman Demuth*). SONATA for viola and piano (*Horace Somerville*). \*MEDITATIONS on a theme by John Blow (*Sir Arthur Bliss*). VARIATIONS and Finale for piano (*Robert Simpson*). WIND QUINTET NO. 2 (*Kenneth V. Jones*). VIOLIN CONCERTO (*Iain Hamilton*). PIANO CONCERTO (*Michael Tippett*). SYMPHONY NO. 1 (*Ivor Walsworth*). THE SONG OF AKHENATEN (*Anthony Milner*). MOTET: All that began with God (*Adrian Cruff*). SINFONIETTA (*Alan Owen*). SYMPHONY NO. 3, Op. 50 (*Karel Rathaus*).

Some FIRST PERFORMANCES in the UNITED KINGDOM broadcast in the  
THIRD PROGRAMME

OF BEASTS (choral) (*David Cox*). SONATINE NO. 4 for oboe, clarinet, and bassoon (*Jean Martinon*). CONCERTSTÜCK (*Jean-Michel Damase*). MOTET OF THANKSGIVING (*Anthony Milner*). PIANO CONCERTO (*Villa-Lobos*). THE DEVIL AND DANIEL WEBSTER: folk-opera (*Douglas Moore*). SEXTET for woodwind (*John Addison*). SYMPHONY NO. 6 (*Bohuslav Martinu*). TEN SKETCHES for strings (*Nikos Skalkottas*). CANTICLE NO. 3 (*Benjamin Britten*). ENGLISH CONSORTS for six recorders (*John Adson*). CONCERTO for violin and harpsichord (*J. C. de Mondonville*). PIANO CONCERTO NO. 2 (*Humphrey Searle*). SONATA NO. 1 for violin and piano (*Kenneth Leighton*). STRING QUARTETS NOS. 1, 2, and 6 (*Leonard Salzedo*). OCTET (*Henk Badings*). TERNO for cello and piano (*Herman Koppel*). SONATA for saxophone and piano (*Dulcie Holland*). SONATA for clarinet and piano (*Christopher Shaw*). NIGHT MEDITATION (*Masao Ohki*). SERENATA for string orchestra (*Harold Gramatges*). PIANO CONCERTO (*Amore Joliet*). STRING QUARTET (*Franco Donatoni*). MOSAÏQUE MUSICALE, Op. 51 (*Niels Viggo Bentzen*). QUARTET NO. 1 (*Matyás Seiber*). QUARTET IN D MINOR (*William Alyn*). INTRODUCTION, INVENTION, AND FINALE for violin and cello (*Brian Brockless*). THREE PASTORALS for flute (*Norman Demuth*). SYMPHONY NO. 6 (*Karl Amadeus Hartmann*). SONATA for clarinet and piano (*Roger North*). NOCTURNE AND DANCE for two pianos (*R. W. Wood*). PIANO QUARTET (*Ivor Walsworth*). A MIRROR FOR WITCHES (*Denis ApIvor*). CATHAY: cantata on Chinese poems (*William Bardwell*). SYMPHONY NO. 4 (*Conrad Beck*). CANTATA: By the River (*Cedric Thorpe Davie*). ORATORIO: The Apocalypse (*Sir Eugene Goossens*). DIALOGUE for piano and orchestra (*Elizabeth Maconchy*). FESTIVAL TE DEUM (*Robin Orr*). PARTITA for violin and piano (*Marius Flothius*). PIANO CONCERTO NO. 2 (*Lukas Foss*). NONET for wind instruments (*Hubert Parry*). LLANTO POR IGNACIO and SANCHEZ MAJIAS (*Maurice Ohana*). CAPRICCIO for flute and piano (*Hugo Cole*). THREE SONGS OF BEN JONSON (*Geoffrey Bush*). STRING QUARTET (*Hubert du Plessis*). TRES VERSIONES SINFONICAS (*Julian Orbon*). SYMPHONY NO. 3 (*Carlos Chavez*).

CORALES CRILLOS NO. 3 (*Juan José Castro*). FARANDOLE BURLESQUE (*Gaston Brenta*). CONCERTO for harp and orchestra (*Joseph Jungén*). SYMPHONY NO. 3 (*Marcel Poot*). LA COURSE AU PRINTEMPS (*Charles Koechlin*). OPERA: *Sly* (*Wolf-Ferrari*) PIANO TRIO, Op. 35 (*Leonard Salzedo*). THE DEATH OF TINTAGILES for orchestra and viola d'amore (*Charles Loeffler*). TWO TRAGIC POEMS for piano (*Santa-Cruz*). SCENAS INFANTIS for piano (*Wencelau Pinto*). PARTITA for solo flute (*Makoto Moroi*). SYMPHONY for chamber orchestra (*Francis Baines*). CANTATA: *Au Mathilde* (*Dallapiccola*). SYMPHONY IN C, Op. 21 (*Alan Bush*). THREE STUDIES for cello and piano (*Don Banks*). STRING QUARTET NO. 1 (*Christopher Headington*). SONATA FOR FOUR HORNS (*Hindemith*). SONATA IN ONE MOVEMENT for piano (*Bernard Stevens*). LAMENT AND ALLEGRO for piano (*Stjepan Sulek*). SYMPHONY NO. 2 (*Ernst Toch*). OPERA: *Les Caprices de Marianne* (*Henri Sauguet*). SUITE for unaccompanied violin, Op. 32 (*Alan Richardson*). SONATINA for clarinet and viola (*James Brown*). STRING QUARTET NO. 4 (*Leonard Scott*). PIANO SONATA NO. 4 in B (*John Field*). PIANO SONATA Op. 20 (*Vorisek*). LA MORT D'ORPHÉE (*Berlioz*). CANTÉYODJAYÁ (*Olivier Messiaen*). ARCHITETTURE: concerto for orchestra (*Franco Ghedini*). PIANO CONCERTO (*Harald Saeverud*). CANTATA: *Der Sonntag* (*Willy Burkhard*). VIOLA SONATA (*Henk Badings*). OVERTURE: *War and Peace* (*Prokofiev*). SYMPHONY NO. 4 (*William Wordsworth*). CAPRICCIO AND FINALE for orchestra (*Wolfgang Fortner*). SUITE FOR PIANO, Op. 34 (*Paul Ben-Haim*). TRIO for oboe, violin, and viola (*Hans Gal*). VIOLA CONCERTO (*Hans Henkemans*). VIOLA SONATA (*John Foubert*). PRELUDE AND FUGUE for string orchestra (*Roy Harris*). BALLET SUITE: *Medea* (*Samuel Barber*). CONCERTINO for piano and orchestra (*Walter Piston*). A RUMOR (*Paul Creston*). SHORT SYMPHONY No. 2 (*Aaron Copland*). SONATA IN F for violin and piano (*Adone Zecchi*). LITTLE SUITE NO. 2 (*Nikos Skalkottas*).

*Some OPERAS broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME*

DALIBOR (*Smctana*) (*Studio performance*). DIE WALKÜRE (*Wagner*) (*Covent Garden*). ZEMIRE ET AZOR (*Gretry*) (*Bath Festival*). LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (*Mozart*) (*Glyndebourne*). GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG (*Wagner*) (*Covent Garden*). IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA (*Rossini*) (*Glyndebourne*). SALOME (*Strauss*) (*Covent Garden*). DON GIOVANNI (*Mozart*) (*Glyndebourne*). DIE ABREISE (*D'Albert*) (*Studio performance*). AIDA (*Verdi*) (*Covent Garden*). DER FLIEGENDE HOLLÄNDER (*Wagner*) (*Bayreuth Festival*). THE RAKE'S PROGRESS (*Stravinsky*) (*Glyndebourne*). DIE ZAUBERFLÖTE (*Mozart*) (*Salzburg Festival*). DON CARLOS (*Verdi*) (*Radiotelevisione Italiana recording*). PALESTRINA (*Pfitzner*) (*Salzburg Festival*). L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI (*Rossini*) (*Holland Festival*). DIE ENTFÜHRUNG AUS DEM SERAIL (*Mozart*) (*Salzburg Festival*). IRISCHE LEGENDE (*Werner Egk*) (*Salzburg Festival*). ARIADNE AUF NAXOS (*Strauss*) (*Salzburg Festival*). \*FALSTAFF (*Verdi*) (*Edinburgh Festival*). LA FORZA DEL DESTINO (*Verdi*) (*Edinburgh Festival*). TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (*Wagner*) (*Royal Festival Hall* (*Stuttgart State Opera*)). ELEKTRA (*Strauss*) (*Royal Festival Hall* (*Stuttgart State Opera*)). \*FIDELIO (*Beethoven*) (*Royal Festival Hall* (*Stuttgart State Opera*)). EURYANTHE (*Weber*) (*Studio performance*). ANGÉLIQUE (*Ibert*) (*Radiotelevisione Italiana recording*). THE TURN OF THE SCREW (*Britten*) (*Studio performance*). DIE ZAUBERFLÖTE (*Mozart*) (*Opening of Hamburg State Opera*). DIE HEIMKEHR (*Marcel Mihalovici*) (*Hessischer Rundfunk recording*). OTELLO (*Verdi*) (*Covent Garden*). EUGENE ONEGIN (*Tchaikovsky*).

(*Sadler's Wells*). THE UNEXPECTED MEETING (Gluck) (*Studio performance*). FIDELIO (Beethoven) (*Opening performance from new Vienna State Opera*). MOZART AND SALIERI (Rimsky-Korsakov) (*Studio performance*). DER ROSENKAVALIER (Strauss) (*Vienna State Opera*). \*COSI' FAN TUTTE (Mozart) (*Sadler's Wells*). WOZZECK (Berg) (*Vienna State Opera*). SIMONE BOCCANEGRA (Verdi) (*Sadler's Wells*). NORMA (Bellini) (*Radio-televisione Italiana recording*). DIE FRAU OHNE SCHATTEN (Strauss) (*Munich Festival recording*). GIULIETTA E ROMEO (Zandonai) (*Radiotelevisione Italiana recording*). LES CAPRICES DE MARIANNE (Sauguet) (*Studio performance*). IDOMENEO (Mozart) (*Salzburg*). \*SIR JOHN IN LOVE (Vaughan Williams) (*Studio performance*). \*THE GOLDEN COCKEREL (Rimsky-Korsakov) (*Covent Garden*). SCHOOL FOR FATHERS (Wolf-Ferrari) (*Sadler's Wells*).

## DRAMA

### A List of Plays Broadcast in Certain Series

#### WORLD THEATRE (Home Service)

JULIUS CAESAR (Shakespeare). THE MISER (Molière). DON CARLOS (Schiller). \*THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS (Dumas). \*TWELFTH NIGHT (Shakespeare). HELEN (Euripides). OTHELLO (Shakespeare).

#### THE STARS IN THEIR CHOICES (Light Programme)

\*AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE (*Ibsen*) with Stephen Murray. \*BLACK CHIFFON (*Lesley Storm*) with Gladys Young. PLAYING WITH LOVE (*Schnitzler*) with Marius Goring and Lucie Mannheim. \*A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE (*Oscar Wilde*) with Isabel Jeans. \*BRIEF ENCOUNTER (*Noel Coward*) with Wendy Hiller. \*THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET (*John van Druten*) with Griffith Jones. NIGHT WAS OUR FRIEND (*Michael Pertwee*) with Belle Chryshall. \*THE GIOCONDA SMILE (*Aldous Huxley*) with Clive Brook. SEAGULLS OVER SORRENTO (*Hugh Hastings*) with Peter Cushing. \*ESCAPE ME NEVER (*Margaret Kennedy*) with Mai Zetterling. LIFE WITH FATHER (*Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse*) with Ralph Truman. THE SULKY FIRE (*Jean Jacques Bernard*) with Barbara Couper. HEROES DON'T CARE (*Margo Nevill*) with Felix Aylmer. \*DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE (*R. L. Stevenson*) with Cyril Shaps. \*THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GREY (*Oscar Wilde*) with David Peel. \*VICEROY SARAH (*Norman Ginsbury*) with Coral Browne.

#### J. B. PRIESTLEY FESTIVAL (Light Programme)

Plays: \*DANGEROUS CORNER. \*I HAVE BEEN HERE BEFORE. WHEN WE ARE MARRIED. \*AN INSPECTOR CALLS. \*THE LINDEN TREE. GOLDEN ENTRY.

Adaptation: ANGEL PAVEMENT (adapted as a serial in eight parts).

#### REPERTORY IN BRITAIN (Home Service)

THE WITCH (Liverpool Repertory Company). HEATHER ON FIRE (Perth Repertory Company). THIS DESIRABLE PROPERTY (Dundee Repertory Company). THE CONSTANT NYMPH (York Repertory Company). MRS COLUMBUS (Colchester Repertory Company).

## BETWEEN TWO WORLDS (Home Service)

HEARTBREAK HOUSE (G. B. Shaw). ANTIC HAY (Aldous Huxley). FROM MORN TO MIDNIGHT (Georg Kaiser). THE GREAT GATSBY (F. Scott Fitzgerald). NO ARMS, NO ARMOUR (Robert Henriques). \*A PASSAGE TO INDIA (E. M. Forster). PRATER VIOLET (Christopher Isherwood). THE GUESTS (Leonid Zorin). CRIME PASSIONEL (Jean-Paul Sartre). THE CROSS AND THE ARROW (Albert Maltz). LUCKY JIM (Kingsley Amis). THE QUEEN AND THE REBELS (Ugo Betti). \*THE LAST OF THE WINE (Robert Bolt). PUT OUT MORE FLAGS (Evelyn Waugh). THE CONQUERING HERO (Allan Monkhouse). LOVE ON THE DOLE (Walter Greenwood). WATCH ON THE RHINE (Lilian Hellman). \*CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY (Alan Paton). THE HEAT OF THE DAY (Elizabeth Bowen). \*ALL MY SONS (Arthur Miller). THREE MEN IN NEW SUITS (J. B. Priestley). \*LITTLE BOY LOST (Marghanita Laski). IN THE FOOLISH RANGES (Jean Morris). \*A DAY BY THE SEA (N. C. Hunter). \*THE CREEDY CASE (Edward Crankshaw). \*A SORT OF TRAITORS (Nigel Balchin).

## AGATHA CHRISTIE SEASON (Light Programme)

DEATH BY DROWNING. THE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT STYLES. \*THE ADVENTURE OF THE CLAPHAM COOK. THE A.B.C. MURDERS. \*THE CASE OF THE KIDNAPPED DOG. MURDER IN MESOPOTAMIA. \*BUTTER IN A LORDLY DISH.

## FEATURE AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

### *Commonwealth Broadcasting Project*

\*REPORT ON AFRICA: Kenya, Lake Victoria, the Niger, South Africa, The Nile, the Rhodesias, the Gold Coast: eight programmes, undertaken jointly by the BBC, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

### *Special Occasions*

\*THE STAR WE FOLLOW The Christmas Day 'round the Commonwealth' feature for 1955.  
\*THE GREAT DELIVERANCE A programme on the 350th anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot.  
TWENTY-ONE TODAY On the twenty-first birthday of the BBC's Droitwich transmitter.  
\*BIRTH OF AN OPERA: FIGARO A feature for the Mozart bicentenary year.  
\*LIVINGSTONE On the centenary of the discovery of the Victoria Falls.  
\*THE CHARTER IN THE SAUCER A feature for United Nations Day.

### *History and Archaeology*

TEN YEARS OF EUROPE Two programmes for the tenth anniversary of the end of the war in Europe, by Alan Bullock.  
\*ENTERPRISE OF ENGLAND The story of the Armada.  
\*PORTRAIT OF NELSON On the eve of Trafalgar Day.



## THE SARAJEVO STORY

MYCENAE'S SECOND GLORY New light on an ancient Mediterranean civilization.

### *Social and Medical*

CARE AND PROTECTION The problem of neglected children.

\*LITTLE WORLD OF MANY BARRIERS On the work being done for blind and handicapped children.

\*A WORLD OF CHILDREN Dr Montessori and her educational system.

TOO OLD AT FORTY-FIVE The employment problem in middle age.

\*PEOPLE MADE STRAIGHT The achievements of orthopaedics.

THE ISLETS OF LANGERHANS On the discovery of Insulin.

### *Literary*

DANTE'S 'PARADISO' Given in six parts.

THE HUMAN AGE From the book by Wyndham Lewis, in six parts.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING Professor Tolkien's book, adapted in six parts.

### *Miscellaneous*

\*THE ROAD TO WESTMINSTER Two programmes on (a) the General Election and (b) the new Member in Parliament.

\*LID OFF THE BEC A series of 'back-room' glimpses of aspects of the BBC's work (coinciding with the introduction of VHF/FM broadcasting).

OUR DAY AND AGE A series of dramatizations of true stories of our time.

\*CAPITAL PUNISHMENT Background to a topical issue.

## OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

*A list to illustrate the range of EVENTS COVERED IN THE YEAR*

1955

*Apr.* \*Association Football—England v. Scotland (Light). \*Visit to the New Terminal Building at London Airport (Home). Speeches at the Royal Academy Dinner (Home).

*May* \*'Ten Years After': series of features on Europe ten years after D-day (Light). \*The F.A. Cup Final (Light). \*Racing—The Derby (Home). \*The General Election (All Services).

*Jun.* \*Speeches at the Burma Reunion (Home). \*Unveiling of War Graves Memorial at Bayeux (Light). \*Motor Racing—The Le Mans twenty-four-hour race (Light). \*Lawn Tennis—Wimbledon (Home and Light). \*Unveiling of Statue of Sir Winston Churchill (Home). \*State visit of H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh to Norway (All Services).

*Jul.* \*Rowing—Henley Royal Regatta (Home). Speeches at the English Speaking Union Dinner (Home). \*Cricket—the 3rd Test Match: England v. South Africa (Light). \*Commonwealth and Empire Law Conference: opening ceremony and banquet (Home). \*Cricket—the 4th Test Match (Light).

- Aug.* \*Cricket—the 5th Test Match (Light).  
*Sep.* \*Farnborough Air Display (Home). \*Boxing—Cockell *v.* Valdes (Light). Speedway Racing—The World Championships (Light).  
*Oct.* \*Unveiling of the Statue of King George VI by H.M. The Queen (Home and Light). \*Trafalgar Day Dinner attended by H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh (Home). \*State visit of the President of Portugal (Home and Light).  
*Nov.* \*Armistice Day Service at the Cenotaph, Whitehall (Home and Light). \*Installation of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother as Chancellor of London University (Light). \*Presentation of Williamsburg award to Sir Winston Churchill (Home).  
*Dec.* Presentation of Freedom of Belfast to Sir Winston Churchill (Home). \*Opening of new buildings at London Airport by H.M. The Queen (Light). \*Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols from King's College, Cambridge (Home).

1956

- Jan.* \*The Monte Carlo Rally (Light). \*Rugby Football—England *v.* Wales at Twickenham (Home). \*The Royal Tour of Nigeria (All Services).  
*Feb.* \*Rugby Football—England *v.* Ireland (Home). \*Return of H.M. the Queen from Nigeria: State Luncheon at Guildhall (Light).  
*Mar.* \*Rowing—the University Boat Race (Light). \*Racing—The Grant National (Light). Maundy Service—Westminster Abbey (Home).

*A selection of PROGRAMMES broadcast in CHILDREN'S HOUR*

*Drama*

- SOVEREIGN LADIES Dramatic biographies.  
 THE OLD ROAD The story of the Pilgrims' Way.  
 \*THE WATER BABIES Adapted from Charles Kingsley's classic.  
 \*THE BOX OF DELIGHTS From the book by John Masefield.  
 PETERKIN and THE CHILDREN OF THE CASTLE Two children's classics by Mrs Molesworth.  
 \*THE HOUSE AT POOH CORNER By A. A. Milne.

*Features and Outside Broadcasts*

- HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN Broadcasts from Odense and Copenhagen to mark the 250th anniversary.  
 I WANT TO BE A further series of Career programmes.  
 FROM A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL A recorded feature programme.  
 FROM A COUNTY CRICKET GROUND Coaching for young cricketers.  
 CHILDREN'S NEWSREEL, SATURDAY EXCURSION, and PLAY UP! Monthly magazine programmes.  
 IT'S THE POLICE! Six programmes on the work of the Police Force.

## Talks

- LOOKING AT LIFE Talks by well-known personalities.  
WRITE ME A LETTER A children's correspondence column of the air.  
WHEN BIRDS DO SING Three talks by Dr Ludwig Koch.

## Music

- NURSERY SING-SONG Fortnightly, for younger children.  
MONTHLY MUSIC TALKS By various speakers.  
THE MOZARTS OF SALZBURG Illustrated feature for the Mozart bi-centenary.  
\*HANSEL AND GRETEL, THE SLEEPING PRINCESS, and THE BARTERED BRIDE Operas for children.

## Religious Broadcasts

- HOW FAR IS IT TO BETHLEHEM? For Christmas Day.  
THE WAY OF THE CROSS For Good Friday.  
CHRISTMAS CAROL SERVICE From Wycombe Abbey School.  
FOR THY GREAT GLORY Visits to cathedrals, with a service from each.

## (b) TELEVISION

### *A descriptive list of the principal series of TALKS, DISCUSSIONS, and DOCUMENTARY FEATURES*

- IN THE NEWS A fortnightly discussion on current affairs.  
PRESS CONFERENCE People in the news answering questions put by leading journalists. Among those who appeared were: The Rt Hon. Norman Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica; Mr Cyril Connolly; Sir Graham Sutton, Director of the Meteorological Office; The Rt Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner of the U.K. in India; Lt. Col. L. F. Urwick; The Rt Hon. Viscount Brookeborough, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, The Rt Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P.; The Rt Rev. John Heenan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Leeds; The Rt Hon. Antony Head, M.P., Secretary of State for War; M. Jean Monnet, President of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community.  
PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE A six-part study by Christopher Mayhew, M.P. (begun in the previous year).  
PANORAMA A weekly magazine covering topical events at home and abroad.  
HIGHLIGHT A daily item (Mon.-Fri.) featuring people and events in the day's news.  
SPECIAL ENQUIRY A documentary series which dealt with the following subjects: Germany; cosmetics; education; dirty food; teenagers; religion; health; National Service; trades unions; agriculture.  
THE WORLD IS OURS A continuing film series on the work of the U.N. Specialized Agencies in various parts of the world.  
COMMONWEALTH MAGAZINE A film miscellany of life in the Commonwealth made in co-operation with the Commonwealth Governments.

- REPORT FROM AMERICA A monthly film programme on various aspects of American life, narrated by Joseph C. Harsch.
- ASIAN CLUB Young men and women from Asian countries questioning experts on subjects of current importance. (Monthly television edition of the series broadcast in the BBC's Eastern and Far Eastern Services.)
- FACTS AND FIGURES A monthly survey of statistics illustrated by animated diagrams.
- PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY Professor J. Rotblat reporting on the International Conference held at Geneva (three programmes).
- FRONTIERS OF SCIENCE A series on the extension and application of research in various fields of science.
- THE MODERN UNIVERSE Six programmes by Dr. Raymond Lyttleton on the nature of the universe as known to the modern astronomer.
- SCIENCE REVIEW A monthly film report on new developments in science and technology.
- INVENTORS' CLUB A demonstration of inventions submitted for appraisal by the Inventors' Club panel of experts.
- GARDENING CLUB A fortnightly programme of advice to gardeners.
- ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, MINERAL? A quiz programme in which experts were challenged to assess specimens from museums in Britain and abroad (principally in the field of archaeology, but occasionally in those of art or natural history).
- BURIED TREASURE Accounts by Dr. Glyn Daniel of archaeological finds in various parts of the world.
- ZOO QUEST Six programmes on the BBC/Zoological Society expedition to British Guiana.
- TRAVELLERS' TALES First-hand accounts of unusual journeys illustrated by film.
- THE BRAINS TRUST A panel of guest speakers discussing questions submitted by viewers.
- MEET JEANNE HEAL Introducing personalities and topics of current interest.
- IS THIS YOUR PROBLEM? Some personal problems examined by Edana Romney, Edgar Lustgarten, and a panel of advisers.
- BOOKS AND AUTHORS J. B. Priestley talking of books and the writer's craft.
- DISCOVERY OF A LANDSCAPE and THE ENGLISH COUNTRY CHURCH Art films prepared in association with the Ann Arbor Educational Television and Radio Center, U.S.A.

*A select list of TELEVISION PLAYS and DRAMATIZED DOCUMENTARIES*

*Classics*

- THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR (excerpts) (Shakespeare) from the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. ROMEO AND JULIET (Shakespeare). OTHELLO (Shakespeare). PYGMALION (George Bernard Shaw). YOU NEVER CAN TELL (George Bernard Shaw) from Birmingham Repertory Theatre. THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS (George Bernard Shaw). JANE EYRE (Charlotte Brontë) adapted as a six-part serial.

### *Plays specially written for Television*

MADELEINE (Duncan Ross). A DREAM OF TREASON (Anthony Steven from the novel by Maurice Edelman). THE HOLE IN THE WALL (Philip Mackie from the novel by Arthur Morison). THE WHOLE TRUTH (Philip Mackie). THE GIRL AND IT SHOULD HAPPEN TO A DOG (Wolf Mankowitz). THE MAKEPEACE STORY (A cycle of four plays) (Frank and Vincent Tilsley, from the novel by A. Morison). THE MAN WHO STROKED CATS (Morley Roberts, adapted by Anthony Pelissier). IN WRITING (Raymond Bowers). THE WEEPING MADONNA AND ACT OF VIOLENCE (Iain MacCormick). THE ALIEN SKY (Paul Scott).

### *Serials and Series*

YOU KNOW WHAT PEOPLE ARE (J. B. Priestley). AS I WAS SAYING and TALES FROM SOHO (Berkeley Mather). QUATERMASS II (Nigel Kneale). MY FRIEND CHARLES (Francis Durbridge). NATHANIEL TITLARK (J. L. Hodson).

### *Adaptations of Stage Plays*

THE RIVER LINE (Charles Morgan). THE CONFIDENTIAL CLERK (T. S. Eliot). THE VALE OF SHADOWS (Jean Anouilh). KATHLEEN (Michael Sayts). THE BLACK EYE (James Bridie). THE DEVIL'S GENERAL (Carl Zuckmayer). NO MAN'S LAND (William Fairchild). THE MAYERLING AFFAIR (R. F. Delderfield).

### *Dramatized Documentaries*

THOSE WHO DARE The founding of an 'open' Borstal Institution. THE UNLOVED The problems of children who have been deprived of parental love. STRIKE A reconstruction of the facts behind an unofficial strike. WOMAN ALONE The problem of the unmarried mother.

### *A list of MUSIC PROGRAMMES and SERIES*

CONCERT HOUR Regular Sunday afternoon concerts of serious and lighter music alternately.

MUSIC AT TEN A regular Sunday evening series featuring a different type of performance each week. Programmes included Celebrity Recitals, light music concerts, ballet recitals, and chamber music. There were special performances by dancers from the Classical Theatre of China and by the Moiseyev Dance Group from Moscow.

MUSIC FOR YOU A monthly programme, popular in appeal, but introducing works from the more serious repertoire. Artists appearing included Yehudi Menuhin and Hilde Gueden.

MUSIC IN VIEW Fortnightly illustrated talks giving advance details of forthcoming music programmes.

### *Opera Programmes included :*

MAÑANA (Arthur Benjamin) The first full-length serious opera to be commissioned by the BBC.

THE DINNER ENGAGEMENT (Lennox Berkeley) Studio production by The English Opera Group.

LA TRAVIATA (Verdi) A ninety-minute studio production.

- THE BARTERED BRIDE (Smetana) Excerpts presented by the Sadler's Wells Company in the studio.
- THE BARBER OF SEVILLE (Rossini) Excerpts relayed from Glyndebourne.
- TOSCA (Puccini) Relay of Act II of a Radiotelevisione Italiana production from Milan (by Eurovision link).

## TELEVISION OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

*A list to illustrate the range of O.B. PROGRAMMES*

1955

- Apr.* Relay from the Blackpool Circus. 'Showplace': Wells Cathedral. St George's Day Parade of Queen's Scouts, Windsor Castle. Association Football: Amateur Cup Final, Wembley Stadium. 'At Home': The Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle.
- May* BBC Symphony Concert, Royal Festival Hall. British Empire Light Heavyweight Championship, Harringay Arena, London. Golf: The Walker Cup (Great Britain v. U.S.A.) at St Andrews. The General Election. The launching of the *Empress of Britain* by H.M. The Queen at Clydebank. The F.A. Cup Final, Wembley Stadium.
- Jun.* Test Matches: England v. South Africa. Lawn Tennis: Wimbledon. International Swimming: Great Britain v. Germany, Aberdeen. Relay from the Strand Theatre, London, of an excerpt from 'Sailor Beware'.
- Jul.* Athletics: The A.A.A. Championships, White City. The Royal Academy Summer Exhibition. The Royal Welsh Agricultural Show, Haverfordwest. Two programmes from the Aircraft Carrier, H.M.S. *Bulwark*. The International Horse Show, White City.
- Aug.* Three holiday programmes from Southend-on-Sea. Hydroplane Racing, Feltham. The Royal Visit to the National Library of Wales. The International Nine-hour Motor Race, Goodwood. Coventry Air Pageant. Programmes from the Radio and Television Exhibition, Earls Court. Programmes from the Edinburgh Festival.
- Sep.* Farnborough Air Display. Association Football: England v. Denmark, Portsmouth. Racing at Ascot. International Sheep Dog Trials, Edinburgh. The last night of the Proms., Royal Albert Hall.
- Oct.* The Horse of the Year Show, Harringay. Amateur Boxing International: A.B.A. v. U.S.S.R. Racing at Worcester. 'At Home': The First Lord of the Admiralty. State visit of the President of Portugal.
- Nov.* The Lord Mayor's Banquet, Guildhall. International Basketball: England v. Scotland, Ruislip. Television Cycle and Motor Cycle Show, Crystal Palace. First 'live' broadcasts from Belfast and Dublin. Rugby League Match: Salford v. New Zealand. 'At Home': Mr Humphrey Lyttelton.
- Dec.* Ice Hockey: Wembley v. U.S.S.R. Rugby Union Match: Oxford v. Cambridge, Twickenham. Opening of new Terminal Building at London Airport by H.M. The Queen. 'Television Ice Time', Queen's Club, London. 'Showplace': Canterbury Cathedral. Sports Review of the Year, Savoy Hotel.

1956

*Jan.* International Rugby Union: England v. Wales, Twickenham. 'Other People's Jobs': Visit to a bell foundry, Loughborough. Racing at Kempton Park. 'At Home': Miss Pat Smythe, Miserden, Gloucester. 'Come Dancing', Casino Ballroom, Birmingham.

*Feb.* 'Saturday Night Out' with the fishing trawlers at Lowestoft. Boxing: S.A.B.A. Championships, St Andrews Hall, Glasgow. Association Football: England B. v. Scotland B. at Sheffield. Crufts Dog Show, Olympia. Ice Pantomime: Wembley. Children's broadcast from the Imperial Institute, Kensington.

*Mar.* The University Boat Race: Oxford v. Cambridge. Visit to the Mozart Exhibition, British Museum. The National Film Awards, Odcon Cinema, Leicester Square. Professional Boxing, Liverpool Stadium. Cheltenham Races. Circus visit, Plymouth.

*A list of the principal AFTERNOON PROGRAMMES for WOMEN*

**TWICE TWENTY** A fortnightly magazine for older women, including a series on carcens.

**YOUR OWN TIME** A weekly magazine for younger married women.

**FAMILY AFFAIRS** A weekly magazine for mothers with children, including a panel to advise on viewers' personal problems.

**LOOK AND CHOOSE** A fortnightly consumers' guide, with Lady Barnett.

**FOOD FOR THOUGHT** A monthly programme of factual information of special interest to women.

**TELL ME DOCTOR** A woman doctor answering questions sent in by viewers.

**TALK IT OVER** Dr Elsie Chamberlain helping viewers with their moral and spiritual problems.

**ABOUT THE HOME** A weekly programme of expert practical advice and ideas on fashion, dressmaking, shopping, cookery, 'Do It Yourself', and home economics in general.

**ZODIAC** A monthly light-hearted diversion.

*A list of TELEVISION PROGRAMMES for CHILDREN*

**OUR PORT** A series in which children were encouraged and helped to make model ships and port installations to scale. A composite model port, including the best entries from different age groups, was shown at the Radio and Television Exhibition at Earls Court in August.

**ON THE RAILS** A series showing how to build up a model railway.

**SKETCH CLUB** Practical demonstrations of drawing and painting, with prizes for the best work sent in by young viewers.

**BOBBY IN FRANCE** A series of short comedy sketches designed to introduce children to simple French conversation.

**SPOT THE TUNE** A musical competition series.

**JESUS OF NAZARETH** A specially written series of eight plays on the Life of Christ, culminating on Easter Sunday, 1956.

**CHILDREN OF THE NEW FOREST** A serial dramatization of the book by Captain Marryatt.

- THE SLEEPING BEAUTY Presented as a play for Boxing Day.  
 ALICE IN WONDERLAND Presented as a play for New Year's Day.  
 STEPS INTO BALLET Three programmes introduced by Peggy van Praagh  
 CRACKERJACK A fortnightly light entertainment.  
 TOYTOWN The Sound programme adapted as a puppet series.

## SCOTLAND

### SOUND

#### *Talks and Discussion Programmes*

- A MATTER OF OPINION A weekly forum, in different places in Scotland.  
 SCOTLAND IN PARLIAMENT A monthly report.  
 GOING CONCERN A magazine for Scottish industry.  
 FARM FORUM A weekly magazine.  
 THE SCOTTISH GARDEN, SCOTTISH LIFE AND LETTERS, SCIENCE REVIEW, and  
 ARTS REVIEW Regular programmes.  
 WHAT FUTURE FOR THE CROFTER? A talk by Sir Robert Urquhart, Chair-  
 man of the Crofters' Commission.  
 SCOTS IN THE ARCTIC A talk by Ritchie Calder.  
 BALMORAL A talk by Ivor Brown on its centenary as a Royal residence.  
 ART FORUM A quiz programme from the Royal Glasgow Institute of the  
 Fine Arts.

#### *Features and Documentaries*

- SUMMER OVER THE WESTERN ISLES A feature by Moray McLaren.  
 A SCOTTISH JOURNEY By Francis Collinson, with music and song.  
 THE LIVING CINEMA A commentary on the ninth Edinburgh Film Festival.  
 ADVENTURE IN EDINBURGH An impression of the city *en fête*.  
 BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES Subjects included David Macbeth Moir, William  
 Marshall, Neil Gow, Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, George Macdonald,  
 George Buchanan, Dr David Livingstone.  
 PLEASURE AND SERVICE On the 450th anniversary of the incorporation of  
 the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.  
 FOR ST ANDREW'S DAY An anthology of music and speech.  
 ST ANDREW'S CHILDREN A study of the rising generation in Scotland, in  
 their own voices.  
 \*WHEN MAN TO MAN THE WORLD O'ER A composite feature made from  
 recordings taken at Burns Suppers throughout the world.  
 TELL SCOTLAND—PHASE THREE An enquiry into a nation-wide movement  
 of Christian evangelism.  
 BY THE PEAT FIRE GLOW A group of programmes of Shetland story and  
 music, recorded in crofters' homes.



## *Drama*

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL (Sir Walter Scott, adapted as a serial by R. J. B. Sellar). MARY STUART (An English version of Schiller's play). THE SHIPBUILDERS (George Blake). GLENCOE A cycle of ballads with music. THE CARLIN MOTH (Robert McLellan). THE ISLAND (Jean Matheson).

## *Music*

\*EDINBURGH FESTIVAL Twenty-six relayed programmes.  
HOMAGE TO NORWAY A special concert in honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the Kingdom of Norway.  
MODERN SCOTTISH COMPOSERS and SCOTLAND SINGS (choirs) Series.  
MUSIC OF THE PEOPLE A fortnightly folk-song series.  
I HEAR THE LILTING A series of recitals of Scots and Gaelic songs.  
FOR A SUMMER'S DAY A cantata, with music by Thea Musgrave and words from mediaeval Scottish writers.

## *Religious Broadcasts*

SPECIAL SERVICES From Iona Abbey; from St Giles, Edinburgh; and from Glasgow Cathedral (United Nations Day).  
The progress of the 'Tell Scotland' movement was followed in talks and other religious programmes. There were two broadcasts from meetings held by Dr Billy Graham during his 'All Scotland Crusade'.

## *Light Entertainment*

\*A SONG FOR EVERYONE A series featuring Kenneth McKellar.  
THE JIMMY LOGAN SHOW A popular series.  
FORGOTTEN DREAMS Nostalgic light music.  
THE BRAW CALLANT A new Scottish musical comedy by Robert Kemp and Francis Collinson.  
THE GLENS OF GLENDALE A weekly family serial by Angus MacVicar.

## *Children's Programmes*

NATURE SCRAPBOOK, EXPLORING THE HUT COUNTRY, DOWN AT THE MAINS, and THE BOYS OF GLEN MORRACH Series of programmes.  
MAY WE RECOMMEND Dramatized excerpts from books for young readers.  
FIRST TIME HERE Children making their first appearance as performers.  
FAMOUS SCOTS A continuing series.

## TELEVISION

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL PROGRAMMES Including the Military Tattoo, two concerts from the Usher Hall, a studio performance by the Royal Danish Ballet, and others.  
SPORT Including the Scottish Cup Final; boxing—Scotland *v.* the U.S.A. and *v.* U.S.S.R.; the Open Golf Championship; Rugby Union International, Scotland *v.* England.  
SPECIAL EVENTS The summer visit to Scotland of H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh (two programmes); the launching of *Empress of Britain* by H.M. The Queen; the Royal Highland Show.

- SERVICE OF HOLY COMMUNION (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND) Televised for the first time from Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh.
- DRAMA Including: 'The Black Eye', by James Bridie; 'Hangman's Noose', by T. M. Watson; 'The Asset', by Robert Kemp; 'Prelude to Massacre', by Evan John.
- IT'S EASY WHEN YOU KNOW HOW Six programmes presenting the skill of craftsmanship and tricks of many trades.
- HIGHLAND FLING Scottish comedians and entertainers in three programmes.
- CASTLE ON A CLIFF A visit to Culzean Castle, Ayrshire.
- HAWICK, DOLLAR SPINNER A film on Hawick and its textile industry.
- LOGANBERRY PIE A series for children, with Jimmy Logan.

## WALES

### SOUND

#### *Talks and Discussions*

- WELSH FORUM (TRATOD CYMRU) A monthly topical series, alternately in Welsh and English.
- THE INDUSTRIALISTS A fortnightly forum, alternating with an enquiry, on trade, commerce and industry.
- RURAL ROUNDABOUT (PRIDD, PRAIDD A PHOBL) A fortnightly programme, alternately in Welsh and English.
- JANUARY DAY, ETC., ETC. A symposium reflecting the seasonal mood of each month of the year.
- CODI CWESTIWN A fortnightly 'Any Questions' recorded before audiences, throughout Wales.
- CLORIAN YR IFANC (THE NEW OUTLOOK) A series of talks giving the viewpoints of the younger generation.

#### *Features*

- THE MAKING OF MODERN WALES A series of six chapters in the history of Wales during the past century.
- CITIZENS OF THE WORLD Young people of many nationalities become students in the University of Wales.
- HOW I CAME THROUGH The personal story of courage and enterprise shown by a victim of poliomyelitis.
- DYFFRYN CHUBUT The story of the Welsh Settlement in Patagonia.
- Y DANBAID FENDIGAID ANN Ann Griffiths, the hymn-writer.
- OES LLE AR YR AELWYD? A study of the problems of child adoption.

#### *Drama*

- TEULU'R SIOP Weekly half-hour episodes of village life in North Wales, Broadcast October to March.
- RIGOBERTO Translation from Spanish of a comedy.
- Y TRYDYDD TRO and PORTH EWYN Two instalments in the career of Cyn-Gwnstabl Parry, a detective series by J. E. Williams.

**THE TAMER TAMED** A fanciful continuation of Shakespeare's 'Taming of the Shrew', by Elaine Morgan.

**HOLY FOX** A study of Cardinal Wolsey, by A. J. Roderick.

**OFF LICENCE** A comedy of Welsh life by E. Eynon Evans.

### *Music*

**SONGS FOR EVERYBODY** A series of concerts by popular soloists and choirs, with the BBC Welsh Orchestra.

**MODERN WELSH COMPOSERS** First broadcast performances of a first symphony by Alun Hoddinott, violin sonata by Gareth Walters, and penillion suite for orchestra by Grace Williams.

**EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES** Programmes of folk music and modern music shared with Northern Ireland, West of England and Radio Lausanne.

Relays of concerts from the National Eisteddfod; the International Music Eisteddfod; the Urdd Eisteddfod; the Swansea Festival of Music; and the Montgomery Music Festival.

### *Children's Programmes*

**COUNTERSPY** A six-episode mystery serial by John Darran.

**ENDLESS** Serial of the adventures of a sea-faring cat by Antonia Ridge.

**DAFFY DOWN DILLY** Six programmes of Welsh folk-songs.

**S.O.S. GALW GARI TRYFAN** A detective serial by Idwal Jones.

**GELLI AUR** Monthly visits to a model farm.

**WIL CWAC CWAC** A programme for the very youngest.

### *Light Entertainment*

**HUWS AND CO.** A fortnightly revue from North Wales.

**RALIGAMPS** A fortnightly programme of topical songs and sketches broadcast before South Wales audiences.

**DWY OCHR Y WLAD** A quiz to test local knowledge of districts of Wales.

**HOME TOWN** A fortnightly variety programme drawing, for the most part, on local talent from selected centres.

**SEASIDE NIGHTS** Three summer programmes from the North Wales coast.

**WHEN DAY IS DONE** Quiet music for the close of day.

## TELEVISION

**NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD OF WALES** Crowning and Chairing the Bards; interviews from the Eisteddfod field and with Welshmen from overseas.

**INTERNATIONAL EISTEDDFOD, LLANGOLEN** Concert and Competitions; interviews and open air display on Eisteddfod field.

**URDD EISTEDDFOD (LEAGUE OF YOUTH)** Interviews and music from Eisteddfod field.

**SONGS FOR THE ASKING** A monthly series of concerts by well-known soloists and choirs, with the BBC Welsh Orchestra.

**TWILIGHT AT TINTERN** A description of the famous Abbey in the Wye Valley, contributed to the 'Showplace' series.

THE RHONDDA Character pieces and colourful facets in a 'homespun' programme from the Valley.

PRIMA DONNA A reconstruction from the private theatre at Craig-y-Nos (Swansea Valley) of Adelina Patti and her intimate circle.

*Programmes in Welsh*

LLUNIO STORI Writers challenged to shape stories impromptu at the sight of a set of photographs.

DILLAD Welsh costume throughout the ages.

WELSH PLAYS Early productions, as represented by J. O. Francis's two comedies *Adar o'r Unlliw* and *Y Potsier*.

TELEWELE Puzzles and games for the children.

## MIDLAND REGION

### SOUND

*Talks and Discussions*

TOWN FORUM Including a broadcast from Vienna and two from the Midlands with teams from overseas (Pakistan, Ceylon) taking part.

MIDLAND POETS A monthly anthology of unpublished verse.

MIDLAND PARLIAMENT and JUST THE JOB Discussion series at the management and shop-floor levels of industry.

THE GOODLY HERITAGE Eight discussions on the Parish Church, its history and present difficulties.

THE MIDLAND CRITICS A monthly critique of public works and fine arts.

TOO FAR FROM NATURE? Three discussions on science in agriculture.

MYXOMATOSIS and PIGEONS AS PESTS Two discussions.

A LIVING FROM THE LAND A weekly service magazine for farmers, gardeners and growers.

*Features and Documentaries*

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC On the work of the National Trust in the Dukeries.  
THE MARRIAGE OF JOHNNY AND PENNY A ballad of the breakdown and repair of a childless home.

SABRINA PIPELINE Petroleum barges on the Severn.

THE LIVING ROCK Dramatic treatment of a proletarian sculptor's battle with the academic tradition.

THE CORBY STORY The impact of immigrant steelworkers on a Northamptonshire village.

THE STAR IN THE SNOW A fantasy for an atomic Christmas.

MEN OF CONSTANCY A Cotswold shepherd at war against Napoleon.

*Outside Broadcasts*

\*THE NEW COVENTRY CATHEDRAL The laying of the foundation stone by H.M. The Queen.

THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER From Worcester Cathedral.

CLUB CALL A fortnightly series of recorded visits to League Football Clubs.

THIS BOXING BUSINESS Study of promotion, training and contest.

### *Drama*

RICHARD II and HENRY IV, PT. I (Shakespeare).

THE HARSH REQUIREMENT Security and liberty at odds in the atomic age.

QUALITY CHASE Six-part dramatic adaptation of the Birmingham chronicle-novel.

LAST LIGHT AT WIEDENAAR Paratroops at war and a human problem.

\*AFTERNOON FOR AN FIGONE The nemesis of a mill-owner's ambition.

### *Music*

BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA Contributions included the first broadcast in England of Schubert's opera 'The Conspirators'; a Purcell Concert (with the BBC Midland Chorus at Oxford, for the International Society of Musicologists; and a series of concerts of theatre music ('Ring Up the Curtain').

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA In numerous concerts, including the completion of a series begun in the previous year of the symphonies of Vaughan Williams.

CHAMBER MUSIC Including a Mozart Bicentenary public concert with the Birmingham Chamber Music Society; and two series—'Music at Home' and 'The Ring of Words'.

BRASS BANDS Two concerts of honour for National Champion Bands.

\*THE DANCING ENGLISH A series on folk-dancing.

### *Religious Broadcasts*

THE CROSS IN THE MIDLANDS A monthly mid-week magazine.

FESTIVAL EVENSONG On the 500th anniversary of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich.

HARVEST OF THE SEA A service from the Salvation Army Citadel, Sheringham, Norfolk.

ST LUKE'S-TIDE SERVICE From a ward in Derby City Hospital.

DYING TO LIVE A Lenten series by different denominations in turn.

### *Children's Hour*

AT YOUR SERVICE A series of visits to, e.g., a Fire Station, a railway signal box, a newspaper, a harbour tug, and so on.

HOUSE ON THE HILL Six thirty-minute plays, telling the story of a family house through its transitions from Norman Keep to Victorian villa.

HUNT ROYAL A serial about Charles II's escape after Worcester.

JUST TALKING A series of six fifteen-minute discussions between the Dean of Gloucester and some schoolchildren.

LOOKING GLASS A series of six talks given by Sir John Hunt, Mr. Peter Scott, Miss Pat Smythe, Miss Isobel Baillie, Sir Miles Thomas, and the Bishop of Birmingham.

PLAY UP! Monthly magazine programme about sports and games.  
SIMPLE SIMON Monthly series for younger listeners.

*Light Entertainment*

\*WEST END A weekly series of theatre successes with vocalists and light orchestra.

THE BRIGHT LIGHTS A weekly gramophone programme of the latest popular releases.

WHAT GOES ON A weekly topical entertainment magazine.

FIFTY YEARS AGO A monthly reminiscent feature.

TELEVISION

YOU NEVER CAN TELL (G. B. Shaw) From the Birmingham Repertory Theatre.

ROGATION-TIDE SERVICE From Hereford Cathedral.

FIRST TEST MATCH From Trent Bridge.

SHADRACH A visit to a Midland glass factory.

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR (excerpts) A special broadcast from the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford.

SOCCER Wolverhampton Wanderers *v.* Moscow Dynamos.

CHRISTMAS MORNING SERVICE From St. Martin's, Birmingham.

SATURDAY NIGHT OUT From a fishing trawler at Lowestoft.

THE NEW COVENTRY CATHEDRAL Laying of the foundation stone by H.M. The Queen.

NORTH REGION

SOUND

*Talks and Discussions*

THE FIFTY-ONE SOCIETY A discussion series now in its fifth year. Subject included: 'The H-Bomb' (with the Bishop of Manchester); 'Ar Tyranny' (with Sir Albert Richardson, P.R.A.); 'Scientists' Right and Responsibilities' (Sir George Thomson); 'The Outlook for Socialism' (Mr. Hugh Gaitskell).

CHALLENGE A series in which people holding minority views on subject such as field sports and vivisection were challenged by critics.

THE NORTHCOUNTRYMAN A weekly magazine programme reflecting the northern scene.

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS Three talks by Mr. John Allegro.

PLAN FOR PROSPERITY Six talks by leading northern industrialists.

SUMMER OUTING A series based on visits to country towns.

GARDENERS' QUESTION TIME, FARMING TODAY, and THE NORTH IN PARLIAMENT Regular series.

*Features and Documentaries*

\*NORTHERNERS A series introducing notable northern personalities.

- PARKS FOR THE NATION** An enquiry into the working of National Parks Act, with special reference to Lake District and Peak District.
- JOSEPH WRIGHT** A programme to mark the centenary of the birth of the famous Yorkshire philologist.
- MY NORTH COUNTRY** An anthology of prose and verse chosen and presented by Wilfred Pickles.
- JOHN AND JOSEPHINE** The story of John and Josephine Bowes and of the founding of the Bowes Museum.
- THE SICK MIND** Mental health, its causes and treatment.
- THE LIGHTS OF SHIELDS** An impression in sound of South Shields.
- PEOPLE TALKING** A continuing series of human studies, based on recordings obtained with a midget tape recorder.

### *Drama*

- THE FIRST NIGHT OF TWELFTH NIGHT** A play based on recent researches by the American scholar, Dr. Leslie Hotson.
- THE WITCH** Presented by the Liverpool Playhouse Company.
- THUNDER ROCK** Presented by the Sheffield Playhouse Company.
- THE CONSTANT NYMPH** Presented by the York Repertory Company.
- THE GENTLE PEOPLE** Presented by the Manchester Library Repertory Company.
- THE PERSIAN WAR** In two parts: 'The Tragedy of Thermopylae' and 'Salamis and Victory'.
- THE MANCHESTER MAN** A serial in six parts.

### *Music*

- KENDAL FESTIVAL** Two concerts from the famous Westmorland Festival.
- \*MESSIAH** BBC Northern Orchestra and Huddersfield Choral Society, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent.
- \*ADRIANA LECOUVREUR** Opera performed by students of Royal Manchester College of Music with the BBC Northern Orchestra.
- I GOT RHYTHM** Two programmes of Gershwin music by the BBC Northern Orchestra and the BBC Northern Variety Orchestra in combination.
- MID-DAY PROMS** Nineteen mid-day concerts from Manchester Town Hall.
- Concerts by the Hallé Orchestra, the Yorkshire Symphony Orchestra, the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, the Sheffield Philharmonic Society, and the Sale and District Musical Society.
- Broadcasts of chamber music from music societies and clubs in various parts of the North Region.
- Visits by BBC Northern Orchestra to eight towns, including concerts in the cathedrals of Durham and Ripon.

### *Light Entertainment*

- NORTHERN VARIETY PARADE** A selection of variety and comedy programmes from the North.
- \*THE AL READ SHOW, \*BLACKPOOL NIGHT, and CLUB NIGHT Series.**

WOT CHEOR, GEORDIE! Variety from Tyneside.  
WHAT MAKES A STAR? A series introducing newcomers to variety.  
RADIO ROADSHOW Variety produced from Northern towns.  
HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME Visits to northern seaside resorts.

### *Children's Programmes*

SPRING FEVER, THE PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN, and THE MOUSE WHO WANTED THE MOON Three cameo cartoons by Trevor Hill, with specially written music.  
YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM ON BOOKS Discussions with distinguished authors and others at Repton and other schools.  
OTHER CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS A series reflecting the history and present day life of various northern schools.  
AFTERNOON OUT Programmes about famous places in the North, with recorded interviews and dramatic illustrations.  
\*THE WATER BABIES A serial rendering of Charles Kingsley's classic.  
\*BIGGLES AND THE PIRATE TREASURE Four adventure stories from a book by Captain W. E. Johns.  
OUT OF SCHOOL A monthly magazine for teenagers.

### *Religious Programmes*

THE PASSION DRAMA Six talks for Holy Week by Father Hugh Bishop, C.R.  
NEW AND OLD A religious magazine programme.  
RIGHT RELATIONS Four Sunday night discussion programmes.  
BODY AND SOUL A feature on the spiritual aspects of healing.  
QUESTIONING THE BIBLE A series of discussion programmes.

### *Outside Broadcasts*

Sporting events covered included the St. Leger, Lincolnshire Handicap and Grand National, the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis tie, the Isle of Man T.T. Races and Manx Grand Prix, cricket, motor racing, Rugby Union Rugby League, and the Sunderland v. Moscow Dynamos Association Football match. 'Sport Spotlight' provided a full report on northern sport every Saturday evening.  
TONIGHT IN NEWCASTLE A picture in sound of the city by night.  
NIGHT SHIFT A picture of Liverpool by night.  
GEORDIES' NIGHT OUT An evening's entertainment from Newcastle.

## TELEVISION

TOP TOWN A continuing series of friendly contests of light entertainment between representative amateur teams.  
THE GOLD OLD DAYS Old-time music hall programmes from Leeds.  
HOLIDAY HOTEL Summer variety series from Blackpool.  
THE BUILDERS A documentary on the building of a church in Sheffield  
THE BIG MEETING A film on the Durham Miners' Gala.



- MANX JOURNEY** A film made on the occasion of the visit of H.M. the Queen to the Isle of Man.
- POVERTY, CHASTITY, OBEDIENCE** A film of a visit by Christopher Mayhew to the Community of the Resurrection at Mirfield.
- HARVEST FESTIVAL SERVICE FROM BARNARD CASTLE** and **UNITED FREE CHURCH SERVICE FOR WHITSUNTIDE FROM BLACKPOOL.**
- SPACE PORT** A series of six children's programmes displaying models made by children for a rocket terminal on the moon.
- GOD REST YE MERRY** Carols sung by Bluecoat Boys at Chetham's Hospital, Manchester.
- MESSIAH** Huddersfield Choral Society, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent.
- Sports broadcasts included racing, boxing, motor-racing, Association Football, Rugby League, and Test Matches at Leeds and Manchester.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

### *Talks and Discussions*

- ULSTER SPEAKS** The Rev. W. F. Marshall in a series on dialects.
- LAW AND PRACTICE** An analysis of the differences in legal procedure between Northern Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom.
- ULSTER DIPLOMATS** Four talks by H. Montgomery Hyde, M.P.
- ONE MAN'S BUNGALOW** Describing how a family designed and built their own bungalow, and how they fared, told by themselves.
- FOLK SONG FORUM** A series in which folk-song collectors from all over the United Kingdom discuss and illustrate aspects of their work.
- LITERARY PORTRAITS** Six talks on great literary figures of the past by St John Ervine.
- THE ADVANCING BORDER OF MEDICINE** A series in which six professors at The Queen's University, Belfast, described advances in their particular fields of research.
- A DAY OFF** A series in which six speakers described how they had journeyed to unexpected places with only £1 in their pocket.
- YOUR QUESTIONS** Fortnightly Ulster variant of 'Any Questions'.
- THE ARTS IN ULSTER** Local criticism of drama, art and literature.
- VARIEL** A literary programme presenting new Ulster work.
- LIVING IN ULSTER** A survey in four parts of the economic situation of Northern Ireland by Professor J. S. Isles.
- THE LICENSING LAWS** A discussion on proposed local legislation.
- PORTRAIT GALLERY** A series of interviews with well-known Northern Ireland personalities.

### *Drama and Features*

- WE NEVER LOST A TRAIN** Dramatized story of the forgotten Clogher Valley Railway in Ulster.
- NEW WORLD TO CONQUER** Two programmes, one historical and one up-to-date, on emigration to the North American Continent from Ulster.

MEN AFTER JOBS An examination of the problem of forced emigration as a result of unemployment.

\*THE RETURN ROOM The poet, W. R. Rodgers, looking back on his boyhood in Belfast.

THE CURATE'S COAT Original play for broadcasting by Cecil Cree, based on the '98 rebellion.

NED KELLY Eight-part serial on the Ulster-born Australian bushranger.

\*THE BIG HOUSE Lennox Robinson's play about Ireland before 1922.

DOVE OVER THE WATER The story of St. Columcille.

THE SUNDERLAND STORY A feature on the famous flying-boat and some of the men who built and flew in her.

WE DO IT FOR LOVE A series in which six amateur drama companies presented excerpts from their productions and explained their methods.

MAKING ENDS MEET A programme comparing the cost of living in Northern Ireland and North-east England.

\*THE WALL IS STRONG A feature on Belfast Prison, including contributions by prisoners.

\*BRUSH IN HAND A feature on his own life written by a house painter.

THE BLACK LAMB John D. Stewart's prize-winning play in the Northern Ireland competition for plays specially written for broadcasting.

#### *Outside Broadcasts*

THE DERRY TRAIN A programme from an express train running between Belfast and Londonderry.

SEARCH FOR A SONG Visits to country towns throughout Northern Ireland in a search for new song-writers.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE A programme for new talent.

\*Also the International Tourist Trophy Race, the Ulster Grand Prix motor-cycle race, and the football international Great Britain *v.* Europe

#### *Music*

CONCERTS Given by the City of Belfast Orchestra and the Belfast Philharmonic Society.

ACCENT ON MELODY The Northern Ireland Light Orchestra in a special series with Irish content.

LAUSANNE EXCHANGE An exchange programme with Lausanne.

IRISH DANCE MUSIC Irish Rhythms; ceilidhes, recorded in country villages

## WEST REGION

### SOUND

#### *Talks and Discussions*

THE FARMER A weekly magazine programme for farmers.

SIGNATURE Regular programmes on literary and cultural topics of regional significance.

WINDOW ON THE WEST A weekly talks symposium.

THE WEST AT WORK An industrial magazine.

WEST COUNTRY QUERIES A panel discussion.

WEEK-END AWAY A summer holiday series.

### *Public Opinion Programmes*

ANY QUESTIONS? A weekly public brains trust

ANY ANSWERS? Weekly programme of listeners' correspondence arising out of 'Any Questions?'

AIR SPACE A regional correspondence column of the air.

THE THINGS THEY SAY A light-hearted parliament of children.

### *News, Sport, and Topicality*

THE WEEK IN THE WEST A weekly news magazine.

SPORT IN THE WEST A weekly sports magazine.

THE WEST AT WESTMINSTER Weekly talks on matters of regional interest raised in Parliament.

WEST COUNTRY DIARY A weekly bulletin of forthcoming events.

THE YEAR IN THE WEST A review of 1955.

### *Light Entertainment*

MUSIC IN LIMELIGHT Music associated with regional theatres.

JOURNEYMAN JOHNNY and JOHNNY'S JAUNT Featuring Johnny Morris.

MELODY FOR LATE EVENING Organ, violin, and voice in restful mood.

AS PRESCRIBED A weekly request programme of cinema organ music for hospital patients.

GOOD MORNING! A weekly record request programme.

LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG Nostalgic tunes for the older listener.

UNDER THE CLOCK A monthly variety programme for new talent.

### *Drama*

THE WOODLANDERS A serial dramatization of Thomas Hardy's novel.

GENTLEMAN UPCOTT'S DAUGHTER A modern musical version of the novel by Walter Raymond.

THE SAILOR'S RETURN A dramatization of the story by David Garnett.

AT THE LUSCOMBES A weekly family serial.

### *Features and Documentaries*

\*BIRDS IN BRITAIN, THE NATURALIST, COUNTRY QUESTIONS, THE ARCHAEOLOGIST, and NATURALIST'S NOTEBOOK Regular series.

COASTAL MAGAZINE A monthly miscellany.

\*ROCKALL An eye-witness account of the annexation of the island.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS Reminiscences of some of those who lived through the German occupation.

THE FIFTH ENEMY An account of the conquest of tuberculosis in Devon.

I'LL TAKE MY CARDS Portrait of a night-shift worker.

RETURN TO THE CITY A personal recollection of Bath.

\*THE NIGHTINGALE and HARES Miscellanies of prose, verse, and music.

### *Music*

THE BOURNEMOUTH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Regular concerts). CHOIR TIME (Weekly concerts). BAND NIGHT (Weekly brass band concerts). HOME TO MUSIC (Weekly light orchestral or choral concerts). ALL KINDS OF MUSICK (Chamber music series).

THEY PLAY AND SING Illustrated reports on music-making in each of the Western counties.

LANDMARKS Recitals with autobiographical presentation.

JOHN SOCMAN Full-length production of a regional opera.

### *Religious Programmes*

THE FAITH IN THE WEST A weekly magazine.

THE TRUE MISTERY OF THE NATIVITY A nativity play translated from the French by James Kirkup.

ANTHOLOGIES FOR EPIPHANY, LADY DAY, AND ASCENSION.

### *Children's Hour*

CLARA CHUFF Adventures of a shunting engine.

COWLEAZE FARM Life with a farming family.

GUNPOWDER TUNNEL A serial in a Gloucestershire setting.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE A Saturday magazine.

TAMARA and NINE DANCING MAIDENS Dramatizations of regional legends

TIM OF TAMBERLY FOREST A serial play with a Forestry background.

### *Outside Broadcasts*

\*THE BRITISH HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS From Bournemouth.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Bristol old Vic.

## TELEVISION

LOOK Fortnightly wild-life programme introduced by Peter Scott.

WESTWARD HO! A regional magazine.

YELLOW SANDS, THE BANNS OF MARRIAGE, THE TESTIMONIAL, and MISS SAMPSON Plays.

CHRISTIAN FORUM A religious brains trust.

SHOW PLACE A visit to Wells Cathedral.

AT HOME Visits to the Marquess of Bath at Longleat and to Miss Pa Smythe at her home in the Cotswolds.

ORDINATION SERVICE From Exeter Cathedral.

ADMIRALS ALL A programme on the fiftieth anniversary of Dartmouth Royal Naval College.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, AT BRISTOL Programme every night throughout the meeting.

SATURDAY NIGHT OUT A visit to the Royal Engineers at Longmoor.

SPANGLES AND SAWDUST A circus programme.

IN THE NET A programme from a trawler fishing off the Devon coast.

MUSIC AT TEN Bedrich Janacek at the organ of the Colston Hall, Bristol

# SOME PROGRAMMES ORIGINATED IN THE GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

## TALKS

### *Regular Series*

- COMMENTARY, a daily topical talk.
- † WORLD AFFAIRS, weekly surveys by Vernon Bartlett, Sir Harold Nicolson, and A. P. Ryan.
- † STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, economic commentaries by Andrew Shonfield, alternating with interviews by him of leading figures in the sphere of commerce and finance.
- † SPECIAL DESPATCH, from BBC news correspondents throughout the world.
- † THE DEBATE CONTINUES, a Parliamentary review by Princess Indira of Kapurthala.
- REPORT FROM BRITAIN (on trade and industry), by Sam Pollock.
- † PERSONAL PORTRAIT, of eminent people figuring in the British, Commonwealth and international scene.
- STAGE, SCREEN, AND STUDIO, on entertainment and the arts.
- BOOKS TO READ, a weekly review.
- SCIENCE REVIEW, a weekly programme.

### *Occasional Series*

- WHAT PRICE FREEDOM, a series of talks by eminent speakers throughout the world on some of the basic problems facing Western civilization today.
- THE FIFTH ESTATE, three talks by Francis Williams on the development of trade unions in Britain.
- A STAKE IN THE COUNTRY, contributions to a philosophy of Industrial Relations by speakers representing government, trade unions, and employers.
- The General Election, analyses by Bruce Miller, Robert Reid and Robert McKenzie, and discussions chaired by Edgar Lustgarten.
- The Geneva Conference, special reports from William Clark, Richard Scott, and William Forrest.
- V. J. Anniversary, surveys by Vernon Bartlett in Singapore of the post-war decade in Asia.
- THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, a series by A. P. Ryan.
- WE WRITE NOVELS, conversations between Walter Allen and leading British novelists.
- Sir Harold Nicolson, a continuing fortnightly series.
- THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES (tourist appeal).
- THE ASHES, conversations with famous cricketers on Test Matches during the past thirty years.

## DISCUSSIONS

- LONDON FORUM, a half-hour weekly unscripted discussion including international exchange programmes.
- SERIOUS ARGUMENT, a regular unscripted discussion on controversial topics between representative politicians.

† *Half-way through the year these weekly talks were replaced by a more flexible pattern of alternating ten- and fifteen-minute programmes on week-days, which now bring listeners the best speakers on topics of the moment under the general title 'This Day and Age'.*

#### WEEKLY PROGRAMMES

COMMONWEALTH CLUB, a weekly magazine programme.  
English, Scottish, Welsh, and Ulster Magazines.

THE MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME, a weekly programme for seafarers.  
Regional Reports from North, West, Midland, and South-east England.

#### DOCUMENTARY FEATURES

FORGOTTEN MEN, biographies of men who played a significant, if ill-remembered, part in the story of the British overseas.

PRIME MINISTERS, reminiscences of Lloyd George, Lord Salisbury, and Campbell-Bannerman.

THE SAME SPIRIT, two programmes on the old Indian Army.

JAMAICA 300, the celebration of the tercentenary of Jamaica's connexion with Britain.

CARIBBEAN FEDERATION, programmes to mark the London Conference of delegates from the British West Indies.

GOLDEN HARVEST (cocoa production).

COUNTRY OF THE BLIND (river blindness in West Africa).

THE SUDAN, the British contribution to the development of the Sudan.

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, three programmes compiled by a producer after visiting Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco.

PORTRAIT OF A COLLEGE, Balliol College, Oxford.

HARVEST HOME, gathering the harvest on an English farm.

DEFENCE OF THE ATLANTIC, the tasks of Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic.

LIFE IN OUR HANDS (wartime nursing), by Pamela Bright.

#### DRAMA

JACOBAN THEATRE, by H. A. L. Craig, a series on the main themes of Jacobean Drama.

#### MUSIC

MUSIC IN MINIATURE, arranged by Basil Douglas.

PIANO FOR PLEASURE, 'Singing is so Good a Thing', illustrated programmes on the Overseas Music Syllabus of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music.

PLAYING FOR TIME, with the BBC Concert Orchestra.

JAMAICAN JUBILEE, musical medley for Jamaica's Tercentenary.

RECITAL, fortnightly programme for Overseas and Commonwealth artists.

#### RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

Regular religious services were broadcast three times a week from churches of the main denominations in this country.

The Inauguration Service of the new Province of Central Africa.

BETWEEN THE LINES, Stanley Maxted and C. L. Joyce on some of the things we read about.

THE WONDROUS STORY, a programme of meditation and praise by Stanley Pritchard.

NEW EVERY MORNING, GOD AND HIS WORLD, weekly talks with the Bishop of Stepney, the Rev. Hugh Redwood, Mgr. R. L. Smith, and others.

#### SPORT

Cricket coverage included a ball-by-ball commentary on the Test Matches between England and South Africa; reports on the Test series between the West Indies and Australia; reports on the matches between Pakistan and the MCC 'A' Team.

Other events included the British Empire Featherweight Championship fight between Bassey and Kelly, the British Open Squash Championships, and the All-England Badminton Championships.

Outside Broadcasts were made from the Copenhagen Trade Fair, the Motor Show, the Cycle and Motor-cycle Show, the Schoolboys' Own Exhibition, and the Ideal Home Exhibition.

### A DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY OF PROGRAMMES IN THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

THE main political events of the year, reported in the news bulletins of every service, were also surveyed in a great variety of programmes. Among these were reviews of the life and career of Sir Winston Churchill upon his resignation from the office of Prime Minister, and programmes describing the General Election which confirmed Sir Anthony Eden as his successor. Scenes from different constituencies showed as representative a picture as possible, and the electoral background and procedure were fully explained. All the Party broadcasts were carried in the General Overseas Service, primarily for Forces voters abroad.

'Ten Years After' was a series of features connected with the tenth anniversary of VE-day. For these programmes European Service reporters travelled throughout free Europe from Norway to the Turco-Soviet frontier, in search of material to illustrate the successes and failures of the post-war period. Undertaken in collaboration with the Light Programme and a number of Continental stations, the series was broadcast in Europe in thirteen languages. VJ-day was recalled by the Overseas Services in a series of talks on Far Eastern developments, written by Vernon Bartlett from Singapore. An additional presentation on the same theme was 'A Prospect of Asia', which filled a complete edition of the 'London Calling Asia' programme, and included recorded contributions from the Prime Minister of Ceylon, the Indian High Commissioner in London, and Sir Zafrullah Khan, formerly Foreign Minister of Pakistan. Later, dispatches from special correspondents at the SEATO conference in Karachi enabled 'London Calling Asia' to outline for its listeners the prospects for a further decade in their history.

On the European political scene the Geneva Conference dominated External Services programmes during the summer months. BBC comment re-stated the principle of negotiations in a positive spirit without any relaxation of preparedness, and the Russian Section recorded statements made in Geneva by Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Molotov. The European Service science correspondent reported from the Geneva conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Other programmes during the year on the uses of atomic energy included talks for the German, Danish, and English Sections given personally in those languages by Professor O. R. Frisch of Cambridge University.

The Eastern tour of Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev followed the Geneva Conferences. British reaction to the accusations of the Soviet leaders was made clear in the programmes of the General Overseas Service, 'London Calling Asia', and the Eastern language services. The Indian Section broadcast ten talks by Guy Wint entitled 'A Reply to Mr. Khrushchev', and the Burmese Section recorded an interview with Sir Hubert Rance, the former Governor of Burma, on his return to Britain. Later, the European Service prepared a series of programmes entitled 'British Commonwealth and Soviet Empire,' which countered the Bulganin-Khrushchev allegations. 'The Birth of Nations', a programme dealing particularly with constitutional developments abroad under the British Crown, was broadcast in Spanish.

Soviet visitors to Britain, the most numerous and varied since the war, were interviewed in several Russian language programmes. Various sections of the East European Service continued to broadcast talks on subjects of common interest to the United Kingdom and the Communist-controlled nations. The Yugoslav Section, for example, dealt with food production in the course of programmes on tractors and pigs exported from Britain to Yugoslavia. The Rumanian Section broadcast fortnightly interviews with British M.P.s. Political satire—of great appeal to listeners in totalitarian countries—found a regular place in, for example, the programmes of the Polish, Hungarian, and Rumanian Services, with a continuity of imaginary characters who deflated Communist propaganda and exposed current 'party' lines: 'Café Gossip' (Polish), 'Espresso Popov' (Hungarian), and 'Bazagonov and Minchunin' (Rumanian).

With the growing interest in problems of rearmament in Western Germany, the German Service carried programmes and discussions on this subject. In particular, in co-operation with the War Office, a feature was produced on British National Servicemen. During the year, security measures to prevent contact between the Soviet Zone and West Berlin were tightened. Despite this, the flow of correspondence from the zone has been well maintained and the programme 'Without Signature', compiled from these letters, continued to be one of the most popular with East German listeners.

Programmes of political interest to the Commonwealth dealt with the London conferences on Malayan independence, the constitutional future of Malta, and the Caribbean Federation. Tengku Abdul Rahman, the Chief Minister of Malaya, broadcast in his own language, and Chinese listeners in Malaya heard the chief Chinese delegate on the same subject. After the Singapore Constitutional Conference in London had broken down in May 1956 (slightly beyond the period generally reviewed here), listeners to the General Overseas Service and London Calling Asia heard two programmes in which each side was questioned separately by a panel of journalists, assembled for the purpose. The broadcast by the Singapore delegation, a day after that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was notable for its vivid illustration of the major differences of opinion between its members. The Colonial Service broadcast Mr. Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister, and in connexion with the Caribbean Federation a 'London Forum' programme in the General Overseas Service presented Mr. Grantley Adams, Mr. Albert Gomes, and Mr. Norman Manley, the chief delegates from Barbados, Trinidad, and Jamaica respectively.

Elsewhere in the Commonwealth the outstanding event of the year was the Queen's visit to Nigeria, which was covered extensively by the Overseas Services, particularly by the General Overseas and Colonial



Services. European audiences heard talks on the rapid political progress of West Africa and the manifest popularity of the Crown as the symbol of Commonwealth unity. For the Overseas Services Nigerian officials and students were recorded in London and the BBC co-operated with the Nigerian Broadcasting Service, supplying special talks about the Queen and Commonwealth. The Queen's Christmas Day broadcast was given world-wide coverage and rebroadcast not only throughout the Commonwealth but also in Japan and the United States.

The Colonial Service, in addition to the programmes already referred to, continued with the daily 'Calling the West Indies' and 'Calling West Africa'. A special programme, including a message from the Director-General of the BBC, was broadcast to Sierra Leone to mark the opening of the new direct broadcasting station at Freetown; 'Caribbean Voices' ('without whose encouragement', according to *The Times Literary Supplement*, 'the birth of Caribbean literature would have been slower and even more painful than it has been') continued in popularity; discussions between advisers to Colonial students at British universities, and on the problems of local government, were also broadcast during the year.

In a different category, the North American Service continued to provide programmes for rebroadcasting in Canada and the United States. The weekly 'Postmark UK' introduced Canadian listeners to different towns and districts in Britain through local voices and characteristic sounds. This programme, compiled by Sam Pollock and Arthur Busk, passed its 250th edition in the CBC Trans-Canada network; to many Canadian listeners its title is synonymous with the BBC. The CBC French network asked for several programmes in that language additional to the regular daily news talks. In the United States 'London Column', a weekly series of short dramatized features, was taken regularly by more than twenty stations. Co-operating with American networks, the North American Service has also produced Transatlantic discussion programmes on such topics as 'Technical Education' and 'Socialized Medicine'.

The Arabic Section explained the British point of view on political affairs from Morocco to the Middle East, and also gave prominence to the Queen's itinerary among the Muslim communities of Nigeria. The Arabic programmes distinguished between countries such as Egypt and Lebanon, whose cultural and social development is closely affected by the ways of the West, and Libya and Saudi Arabia, which are only just responding to Western influence. Political themes did not monopolize these or other Eastern Service programmes. The Persian Section, for example, broadcast a regular 'Situation Report' on the work of British concerns in that country (e.g. firms which were constructing roads and pipelines). Two programmes by the Hebrew Section—'Roads to Britain' and 'Anglo-Jewry Today'—described Jewish immigration into Britain since the seventeenth century and Jewish community life in Britain in 1955.

The situation in Cyprus, and Anglo-Greek relations generally, were thoroughly covered by the Greek Section, notably in commentaries by Francis Noel-Baker, M.P., and the Hon. C. M. Woodhouse, formerly Head of the Allied Military Mission to Greek guerillas during the war, and now Director-General of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. (These talks were given personally in Greek.)

Ancient Anglo-Portuguese ties were strengthened by the State Visit of President Graveiro Lopes when the Portuguese Section presented two special programmes of an hour each which were relayed by the Portuguese Radio. Another eminent visitor, Mr. Kardelj, Vice-President of

Yugoslavia, provided statements for broadcasting in English and Serbo-Croat.

The External Services, apart from such special occasions, do not overlook National Days and dates important to their audiences. An outstanding Brazilian Section programme was 'Navy Day', a broadcast message from Earl Mountbatten. In this the First Sea Lord recalled the part played by British officers in the formation of the Brazilian Navy. The inauguration of Pakistan's Constitution and Norway's fiftieth birthday were marked by suitable programmes in the respective services, and for a more personal celebration in Scandinavia—the ninetieth birthday of Sibelius—Sir Thomas Beecham interviewed the famous composer in a Finnish programme.

Many services regularly featured trade and industrial chronicles. The Norwegian programme, 'Across the North Sea', was complemented by a Swedish series on technical development, which gave particular attention to the difficulties of British exporters in Sweden. Swedish technical journals published and illustrated the talks. The Portuguese Section's 'Crónica de Comércio e Indústria' helped to stimulate Anglo-Portuguese trade.

Social developments and labour relations in Britain were presented in various ways. 'British Trade Unions' was the latest of the French Section's regular programmes for specialized audiences, and when Swedish Section broadcast a series on the National Health Service. Examples of two-way programmes were 'Tribune Franco-Britannique' and 'Tribuna Anglo-Italiana', for which 'live' audiences in French and Italian towns put questions to visiting journalists and other knowledgeable speakers on daily life in Britain, comparing people in similar circumstances in both countries. In addition, the Italian Section had a Rome-London two-way quiz, and in another hook-up between the two capitals—'Tutto il Mondo é Paese'—British and Italians from similar walks of life exchanged views at the microphone. A 'Two Towns' programme of the Turkish Section compared similar places in Turkey and Britain.

Cultural activities are an important item in all External broadcasts. The German Section, for example, has its own 'Third Programme', an adaptation of the domestic broadcast, but including also specially commissioned material. An outstanding Japanese programme was devoted to the film *Richard III*, and a series on English literature by Professor Mutter of King's College, London, was given in Chinese.

In many of the European Services reviews are broadcast of outstanding books published in this country. (In the English Service the 'Wednesday Book Programme' which has been running since 1948, has had some of the most appreciative reactions from listener panels.) The centenary of Shaw's birth resulted in a 'London Calling Asia' series entitled 'The Shaw Festival', comprising over a dozen half-hour scenes from his plays. In 'Asian Club', which is regularly televised, home viewers see and Asian audiences hear answers given to Asians in Britain by a variety of eminent authorities. During the year these included Herbert Morrison, Fred Hoyle, Margery Fry, Nikolaus Pevsner, Sir John Nott-Bower, Bertrand Russell, and Dame Ninette de Valois.

In the field of science and technology the English Service to Europe carried a higher proportion of material than any other BBC service. The science correspondent, C. L. Boltz, broadcast regularly twice a week, there was a weekly programme on British technological achievement, and in addition a continuing series of talks under the heading

Frontiers of Knowledge' included progress reports from many leading British scientists.

Between the European and Overseas Services, programmes on sport naturally vary in content. The increasing number of international football matches kept European Service reporters active during the season, and home-and-away fixtures in Britain and on the Continent usually necessitated reciprocal radio facilities. A notable European service programme was given on the Winter Olympics at Cortina d'Ampezzo. (The reporter was the Polish Programme Organizer, himself a former Olympics judge.) The General Overseas Service, in which all sports are reported, gave a particularly wide coverage of cricket, and all reports of the South Africans' tour of Britain were broadcast to that country. There were unprecedented listening figures from Nigeria when the Colonial Service broadcast Hogan Bassey's victory in the Empire Featherweight Championship. One of the most widely listened to broadcasts ever made by the BBC to Latin America was the England-Brazil football international from Wembley on 9 May 1956 in Portuguese or Brazil and in Spanish for the rest of Latin America. At least sixty-eight stations rebroadcast the commentaries in Brazil and at least twenty-three stations in five of the Spanish-speaking countries.

## SOME PROGRAMMES ISSUED BY TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE

### DRAMA

One hundred and twenty-seven programmes, including:

AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE (Ibsen) THE KEY OF THE GARDEN (Mitchison)  
HE LONG SUNSET (Sherriff) FAMILY HAPPINESS (Tolstoy) THE GUESTS  
Zorin) NEBUCHADNEZZAR (Duncannon) THE GOLDEN ENTRY (Priestley)  
MURDER IN THE MEWS (Christie) JULIUS CAESAR (Shakespeare) HUNT  
ROYAL (Wood)

and the following serials:

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL GOLDEN BUTTERFLY DEAD CIRCUIT THE WOOD-  
ANDERS IN CHANCERY

### MUSIC (*serious*)

Fifty-five programmes, including the following orchestras and groups:

BBC Symphony Orchestra London Mozart Players Griller String  
Quartet Royal Philharmonic Orchestra The Leighton Lucas  
Orchestra Wigmore Ensemble London Symphony Orchestra  
The Harvey Phillips String Orchestra Hungarian String Quartet

*Soloists:*

Antonin Dvořák Sviatoslav Richter Segovia Benjamin Britten Géza Anda Dietrich  
Fischer-Dieskau Rosalyn Tureck Frederick Grinke

*Festivals:*

Edinburgh Edinburgh

### RELIGION

Eighteen programmes, including religious services from:

St. Dunstons Central Baptist Church Temple Church Downside  
Abbey Kingway Hall Winchester Cathedral

#### SCHOOLS

Sixty programmes from domestic services School Broadcasting output, many specially adapted for Transcription Service.

#### FEATURES

Fifty-one programmes, including:

THE STORY OF THE VISCOUNT KING OF FIDDLERS (Life of Paganini) THE WORSHIPPER AT NOON (Life of Liszt) Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells George Nathaniel Curzon THE INFERNO (Dante) ONE OF US (Tribute to Sir Winston Churchill) EMILY BUTTER (Henry Reed) THE BIRTH OF AN OPERA (Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro*) THE STREETS OF POMPEII (Henry Reed) WHEN GREEK MEETS GAEL (Life in the Western Isles) Commonwealth Feature Programmes on Africa

#### CHILDREN

Forty-nine programmes, including:

The House at Pooh Corner Santa and the Witch Adventure in Space Young People's Forum on Books Tales of Beatrix Potter Children Singing

#### TALKS

Ninety-five programmes, including:

HETHWAY SPEAKING (Max Beerbohm) A MEETING WITH THOMAS HARDY (Walter de la Mare) IN SEARCH OF THE PAST (Harold Nicolson) REITH LECTURES (Nikolaus Pevsner) APPROACH TO SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE COMMONWEALTH (Sir Ivor Jennings) THE UNFINISHED BATTLE (Gilbert Murray) READINGS FROM DICKENS THE DIARIES OF ALBERT SCHWEITZER WE WRITE NOVELS SCIENCE REVIEW BY HEART (Poetry Readings)

#### MUSIC (*light*)

Eighty-five programmes, including the following orchestras:

Ted Heath Mantovani Robert Farnon BBC Showband Edmundo Ros Sidney Torch Jack Coles Humphrey Lyttelton Lew Stone Sydney Thompson

*Artists:*

Viera Ray Ellington Radio Revellers Elton Hayes Hutch Cy Grant Mme. Freddy Alberti Kay Cavendish Ada Reeve Josh White Hedley-Ward Trio

#### VARIETY

One hundred and thirty-one programmes, selected from the following series:

Take It From Here Life with the Lyons Hancock's Half-hour A Life of Bliss The Goon Show

## FINANCE

This section includes the BBC's Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1956, and some analyses of Income and Expenditure

### BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 1956 WITH RELATIVE REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1956

#### NOTES RELATING TO THE BALANCE SHEET

1. No provision is made for depreciation of the External Services' fixed assets, as the cost of their renewal, when it falls due, is met in full from the Grants-in-Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net book value of such assets at 31 March 1956 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £1,194,103, £152,753 and £81,091 for Broadcasting, Monitoring, and Civil Defence respectively.
2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1956 approximately to £2,005,000 (1955 £1,660,000).
3. The Corporation is under obligation to make good any actuarial deficiency of the BBC New Pension Scheme.

	BALANCE SHEET			
	31 March 1956		31 March 1955	
	£	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>				
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT:</b>				
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1955		12,600,000	9,000,000	
Adjustment arising on settlement of Town and Country Planning Act Claims, etc.		25,000	32,275	
Appropriation for year to 31 March 1956 for future Capital Expenditure		1,975,000	2,967,725	
		<u>14,000,000</u>	<u>12,000,000</u>	
<b>REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT:</b>				
Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) at 31 March 1956 carried forward—per account annexed		1,539,543	1,253,414	
<b>SPECIFIC RESERVES:</b>				
Reserve for contingent contractual payments to staff		250,000	250,000	
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1956-57—per Net Revenue Account annexed		1,220,000	2,075,000	
		<u>1,770,000</u>	<u>2,325,000</u>	
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>				
Creditors		3,795,464	2,858,835	
		<u>5,565,464</u>	<u>5,183,835</u>	
<b>TOTAL HOME SERVICES</b>		<u>21,104,807</u>	<u>18,567,135</u>	
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>				
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT:</b>				
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1955		4,566,545	4,436,987	
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31 March 1956		275,114	168,209	
		<u>4,841,659</u>	<u>4,605,196</u>	
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service		43,595	8,651	
		<u>4,828,264</u>	<u>4,596,545</u>	
<b>GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT:</b>				
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31 March 1956 carried forward—per account annexed		55,502	31,633	
Broadcasting Revenue		2,257	25,157	
Broadcasting Capital		2,325	— 709	
Monitoring Revenue		850	— 75	
Monitoring Capital		4,673	6,839	
Civil Defence				
		<u>35,607</u>	<u>62</u>	
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>				
Creditors		120,357	112,111	
<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>		<u>4,984,228</u>	<u>4,771,118</u>	
<b>TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>		<u>26,089,035</u>	<u>23,338,253</u>	

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge have been kept by the Corporation so far as appears from our examination of those books. We find the Grant-in-Aid Account which are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion an audit of the notes thereon gives a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at 31 March 1956, and of the income, expenditure and appropriations for the year ended that date.

5 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, E.C.2.  
26 June 1956.

# F 31 MARCH 1956

<i>HOME SERVICES</i>		31 March 1956		31 March 1955	
		£	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS AT COST, Less DEPRECIATION—per Statement 4:</b>					
Sound		4,523,366		3,811,061	
Television		7,243,266		4,975,210	
		<u>11,766,632</u>		<u>8,786,271</u>	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS— earmarked for Capital purposes:</b>					
<b>Unexpended Balance on Capital Account represented by:</b>					
British Government Securities at cost (Market Value £2,232,326)		2,233,368		3,213,729 (3,205,995)	
		<u>2,233,368</u>		<u>3,213,729</u>	
		14,000,000		12,000,000	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS—Other:</b>					
<b>Stores on Hand:</b>					
At Cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)		1,750,652		1,303,849	
<b>Debtors and Unexpired Charges:</b>					
Sundry Debtors		583,187		2,559,983	
War Damage Claim Part I—reinstatement costs recoverable		20,840		78,268	
Unexpired Charges		406,600		217,199	
British Government Securities at cost (Market Value £2,826,205)		2,827,513		269,630 (259,005)	
Loans to Local Government Authorities		1,325,000		1,675,000	
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand		191,615		473,343	
		<u>7,104,807</u>		<u>6,567,272</u>	
<b>TOTAL HOME SERVICES</b>		<u>21,104,807</u>		<u>18,567,272</u>	
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>					
<b>FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per statement 5:</b>					
Broadcasting		4,394,238		4,179,831	
Monitoring		259,125		247,499	
Civil Defence		174,901		169,212	
		<u>4,828,264</u>		<u>4,596,545</u>	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>					
<b>Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services</b>					
		30,000		30,000	
<b>Debtors and Unexpired Charges:</b>					
Sundry Debtors		60,324		57,809	
War Damage Claim Part I—reinstatement costs recoverable		—		1,037	
Unexpired Charges		17,420		25,085	
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand		12,905		20,623	
		<u>120,649</u>		<u>134,554</u>	
<b>INCOME TAX:</b>					
Estimated credit for relief of future Income Tax by reason of taxation deficit of year			35,315		40,455
ALEXANDER CADOGAN } <i>Governors</i>					
ROCHDALE } <i>Directors</i>					
IAN JACOB } <i>Director-General</i>					
<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>		<u>4,984,228</u>		<u>4,771,554</u>	
<b>TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>		<u>26,089,035</u>		<u>23,338,826</u>	

## THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

If were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been maintained and the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue and Appropriation Account and Statement of Expenditure are true and correct and in accordance with the best of our information and according to the explanations given us the Balance Sheet with the Statement of Expenditure, and the Net Revenue and Appropriation and Grant-in-Aid Accounts give a true and fair

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.  
*Chartered Accountants.*

HOM  
SOUND AN

NET REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

	Year ended 31 March 1956		Year ended 31 March 1955	
	£	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure:				
Sound—as per Statement 1	10,930,584		10,018,779	
Television—as per Statement 2	7,033,044		5,043,908	
	17,963,628		15,062,6	
Depreciation:				
Sound—as per Statement 4	356,498		323,435	
Television—as per Statement 4	386,202		307,454	
	742,700		630,8	
Special Contribution to Staff Pension Schemes		95,000		20,0
Income Tax:				
On surplus for year (assessable 1956-57)	1,520,000		2,075,000	
Deducted from Interest, etc.	57,099		13,215	
	1,577,099		2,088,215	
<i>Less</i> Adjustment for prior year	—		21,679	
	1,577,099		2,066,5	
		20,378,427		17,780,1
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure for year, carried down		2,130,909		3,024,8
		22,509,336		20,804,9
Transfer to Capital Account for future Capital Expenditure		1,975,000		2,967,7
Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) carried forward		1,539,343		1,383,4
		3,514,343		4,351,1

EXTERNA  
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT FOR TH

INCOME:

- Grant-in-Aid receipts for the year
- Interest on Bank Deposit
- Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service, etc.
- Estimated credit for relief of future Income Tax by reason of taxation deficit of year

EXPENDITURE:

- Revenue Expenditure for the year per Statement 3
- Special Contribution to New Staff Pension Scheme
- Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital expenditure for the year

EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR  
BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID AT 31 MARCH 1955

BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31 MARCH 19



SERVICES  
 TELEVISION BROADCASTING  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1956

	Year ended 31 March 1956		Year ended 31 March 1955	
	£	£	£	£
Revenue:				
Net Licence Income from Sound-only Licences	6,989,085		7,994,336	
Net Licence Income from Combined Sound and Television Licences	14,213,024		10,949,508	
		21,202,109		18,943,844
Net Revenue from Publications		1,060,132		1,772,205
Interest on Investments, Loans, Bank Deposit, etc., less interest payable		208,093		49,527
Interest on Town and Country Planning Act Claim, etc.		10,771		12,058
Profit on Sale of Investments		9,723		2,671
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence Expenditure		18,508		24,682
		<u>22,509,336</u>		<u>20,804,987</u>
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure for year, brought down		2,130,909		3,024,875
Balance brought forward at 31 March 1955		1,383,434		1,326,284
		<u>3,514,343</u>		<u>4,351,159</u>

SERVICES  
 YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1956  
 Year ended 31 March 1956

Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence £	Total £	Year Ended 31 March 1955 £
Revenue £	Capital £	Revenue £	Capital £			
1,610,000	226,000	445,000	10,000	37,000	5,322,000	5,015,000
	307			367	674	1,500
8,528		3,013		900	12,441	6,995
16,441	16,926	-1,661	-683	4,292	35,315	40,455
<u>1,634,969</u>	<u>237,233</u>	<u>416,352</u>	<u>9,317</u>	<u>42,559</u>	<u>5,370,430</u>	<u>5,063,950</u>
1,616,100		438,318		38,136	5,092,554	4,922,217
25,000		5,000			30,000	10,000
	260,133		8,392	6,589	275,114	168,209
<u>1,641,100</u>	<u>260,133</u>	<u>443,318</u>	<u>8,392</u>	<u>44,725</u>	<u>5,397,668</u>	<u>5,100,426</u>
-6,131	-22,900	3,034	925	-2,166	-27,238	-36,476
31,633	25,157	-709	-75	6,839	62,845	99,321
<u>25,502</u>	<u>2,257</u>	<u>2,325</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>4,673</u>	<u>35,607</u>	<u>62,845</u>

## STATEMENT 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1956

## SOUND BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1956		Year ended 31 March 1955	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
<b>PROGRAMMES:</b>				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	2,490,301	22.78	2,415,021	24.10
Permanent Orchestras	425,002	3.89	395,500	3.95
Performing Rights	808,538	7.40	784,494	7.83
News Royalties	140,081	1.28	134,238	1.34
Publicity and Intelligence	79,154	0.73	67,313	0.67
Salaries and Wages	1,822,557	16.67	1,589,750	15.87
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	188,332	1.72	185,534	1.85
	<u>5,953,965</u>	<u>54.47</u>	<u>5,571,850</u>	<u>55.61</u>
<b>ENGINEERING:</b>				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	237,269	2.17	228,172	2.28
Power, Lighting, and Heating	326,740	2.99	290,188	2.90
Plant Maintenance	327,004	2.99	267,666	2.67
Transport	115,193	1.05	107,685	1.07
Salaries and Wages	1,489,528	13.63	1,333,799	13.31
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	125,506	1.15	123,947	1.24
	<u>2,621,240</u>	<u>23.98</u>	<u>2,351,457</u>	<u>23.47</u>
<b>PREMISES:</b>				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	345,959	3.17	321,549	3.21
Telephones	59,460	0.54	52,500	0.53
Insurance	33,583	0.31	31,445	0.31
Household Maintenance	61,982	0.57	63,303	0.63
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	342,329	3.13	320,631	3.20
	<u>843,313</u>	<u>7.72</u>	<u>789,428</u>	<u>7.88</u>
<b>REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:</b>				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	89,979	0.82	84,708	0.84
Salaries and Wages	533,378	4.88	466,680	4.66
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	54,549	0.50	47,829	0.48
	<u>677,906</u>	<u>6.20</u>	<u>599,217</u>	<u>5.98</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:</b>				
Salaries and Wages	411,383	3.76	326,990	3.27
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	85,839	0.79	86,345	0.86
	<u>497,222</u>	<u>4.55</u>	<u>413,335</u>	<u>4.13</u>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND</b>				
	328,388	3.01	284,659	2.84
<b>GOVERNORS' FEES</b>				
	8,550	0.07	8,833	0.09
	<u>10,930,584</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>10,018,779</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1956

## TELEVISION BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1956		Year ended 31 March 1955	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
<b>PROGRAMMES:</b>				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction, etc.	1,691,680	24.05	1,105,561	21.92
Performing Rights	11,911	0.21	13,042	0.26
News Royalties	101,842	1.49	9,315	0.18
Publicity and Intelligence	32,511	0.46	13,785	0.27
Salaries and Wages	1,165,767	16.58	786,105	15.59
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	55,804	0.80	37,610	0.75
	<u>3,065,515</u>	<u>43.59</u>	<u>1,965,418</u>	<u>38.97</u>
<b>ENGINEERING:</b>				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	540,580	7.63	586,890	11.64
Power, Lighting, and Heating	203,734	2.90	130,793	2.60
Plant Maintenance	574,454	8.17	397,097	7.87
Transport	169,927	2.42	133,181	2.74
Salaries and Wages	1,314,789	18.69	973,626	19.30
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	116,487	2.03	115,588	2.29
	<u>2,919,971</u>	<u>41.94</u>	<u>2,342,175</u>	<u>46.44</u>
<b>PREMISES:</b>				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	167,081	2.38	140,435	2.78
Telephones	28,924	0.41	22,123	0.44
Insurance	23,166	0.33	21,010	0.42
Household Maintenance	34,052	0.48	19,136	0.38
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	241,468	3.43	127,993	2.54
	<u>494,694</u>	<u>7.03</u>	<u>330,697</u>	<u>6.56</u>
<b>REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:</b>				
Billeting, Hostels, and Catering	50,400	0.72	34,014	0.67
Salaries and Wages	168,311	2.39	135,264	2.68
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	13,986	0.19	11,003	0.22
	<u>231,797</u>	<u>3.30</u>	<u>180,281</u>	<u>3.57</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:</b>				
Salaries and Wages	104,472	1.49	90,720	1.89
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	29,199	0.41	17,935	0.35
	<u>133,671</u>	<u>1.90</u>	<u>108,655</u>	<u>2.15</u>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND</b>				
	157,396	2.21	116,682	2.31
	<u>7,033,041</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>5,043,903</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1956

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

	Year ended 31 March 1956		Year ended 31 March 1955	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
<b>PROGRAMMES:</b>				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording, and Reproduction Fees, etc.	619,668	12.17	572,386	11.63
Permanent Orchestras	42,142	0.83	45,459	0.92
Performing Rights	136,300	2.67	130,634	2.66
Publicity and Intelligence	61,991	1.22	61,708	1.25
Salaries and Wages	1,793,590	35.22	1,723,808	35.02
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	117,929	2.31	127,758	2.60
	<u>2,771,620</u>	<u>54.42</u>	<u>2,661,753</u>	<u>54.08</u>
<b>ENGINEERING:</b>				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	132,865	2.61	148,975	3.02
Power, Lighting and Heating	334,811	6.58	338,715	6.88
Plant Maintenance	121,929	2.39	164,234	3.34
Transport	37,999	0.75	31,382	0.64
Salaries and Wages	696,848	13.68	633,370	12.87
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	43,992	0.86	39,798	0.81
	<u>1,368,444</u>	<u>26.87</u>	<u>1,356,474</u>	<u>27.56</u>
<b>PREMISES:</b>				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	325,067	6.38	304,513	6.19
Telephones	21,918	0.43	20,549	0.42
Insurance	22,221	0.44	20,878	0.42
Household Maintenance	18,631	0.37	17,500	0.35
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	53,615	1.05	38,758	0.79
	<u>441,452</u>	<u>8.67</u>	<u>402,198</u>	<u>8.17</u>
<b>REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:</b>				
Billeting, Hostels, and Catering	24,704	0.49	22,504	0.46
Salaries and Wages	175,937	3.45	155,917	3.17
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	13,773	0.27	11,833	0.24
	<u>214,414</u>	<u>4.21</u>	<u>190,254</u>	<u>3.87</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:</b>				
Salaries and Wages	97,212	1.91	122,156	2.48
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	12,670	0.25	15,395	0.31
	<u>109,882</u>	<u>2.16</u>	<u>137,551</u>	<u>2.79</u>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND</b>				
	186,742	3.67	173,987	3.53
	<u>5,092,554</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>4,922,217</u>	<u>100.00</u>
<b>Whereof:</b>				
Broadcasting	4,616,100	90.64	4,420,984	89.82
Monitoring	438,518	8.61	467,010	9.49
Civil Defence	38,136	0.75	34,223	0.69

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS  
HOME SERVICES

	At 31 March 1956		At 31 March 1955	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
<b>FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:</b>				
At 31 March 1955—at Cost	3,574,160	2,879,860	3,465,281	2,159,853
Net Additions—at Cost	277,970	1,330,047	108,879	720,007
	<u>3,852,130</u>	<u>4,209,907</u>	<u>3,574,160</u>	<u>2,879,860</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	1,882,439	272,804	1,791,590	187,227
	<u>1,969,691</u>	<u>3,937,103</u>	<u>1,782,570</u>	<u>2,692,633</u>
<b>PLANT:</b>				
At 31 March 1955—at Cost	4,033,574	3,117,918	3,375,290	2,515,571
Net Additions—at Cost	387,519	1,121,586	658,254	572,347
	<u>4,421,093</u>	<u>4,242,504</u>	<u>4,033,574</u>	<u>3,117,918</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	2,284,526	1,084,244	2,354,205	947,409
	<u>2,136,567</u>	<u>3,158,260</u>	<u>1,679,369</u>	<u>2,170,509</u>
<b>FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:</b>				
At 31 March 1955—at Cost	716,287	163,715	647,450	126,471
Net Additions—at Cost	97,769	51,229	68,837	37,244
	<u>814,056</u>	<u>217,944</u>	<u>716,287</u>	<u>163,715</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	461,786	71,930	433,223	51,356
	<u>352,270</u>	<u>146,014</u>	<u>283,064</u>	<u>109,359</u>
<b>MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS:</b>				
At 31st March 1955—at Cost	235,796	5,625	224,487	4,571
Net Additions—at Cost	14,637		11,309	754
	<u>250,433</u>	<u>5,625</u>	<u>235,796</u>	<u>5,625</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	185,595	3,736	169,738	2,916
	<u>64,838</u>	<u>1,889</u>	<u>66,058</u>	<u>2,709</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>				
At 31 March 1955—at Cost	8,559,817	6,167,118	7,712,508	4,826,766
Gross Additions during the year	1,091,983	2,661,083	932,918	1,341,194
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	314,088	152,221	85,609	13,842
Net Additions—at Cost	<u>777,895</u>	<u>2,508,862</u>	<u>847,309</u>	<u>1,327,352</u>
At 31 March 1956—at Cost	9,337,712	8,675,980	8,559,817	6,167,118
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	4,814,346	1,432,714	4,748,756	1,191,908
<b>CARRY OVER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST Less DEPRECIATION</b>	<u>4,523,366</u>	<u>7,243,266</u>	<u>3,811,061</u>	<u>4,975,210</u>

(Continued overleaf)

## STATEMENT 4 (contd.)

## DEPRECIATION

	Year ended 31 March 1956		Year ended 31 March 1955	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
<b>DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR:</b>				
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	93,549	85,577	102,311	66,351
Plant	217,233	288,574	190,310	229,428
Furniture and Fittings	53,039	18,056	39,291	14,166
Musical Instruments, etc.	15,857	820	15,714	761
	<u>379,678</u>	<u>393,027</u>	<u>347,626</u>	<u>310,726</u>
<i>Less</i> Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service	23,180	6,825	24,191	3,266
<b>PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT</b>	<u><u>356,498</u></u>	<u><u>386,202</u></u>	<u><u>323,435</u></u>	<u><u>307,460</u></u>

## STATEMENT 5

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS  
EXTERNAL SERVICES

	At 31 March 1956 £	At 31 March 1955 £
<b>FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:</b>		
At 31 March 1955—at Cost	1,558,752	1,455,188
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	154,744	103,566
	<u>1,713,496</u>	<u>1,558,754</u>
<b>PLANT:</b>		
At 31 March 1955—at Cost	2,868,256	2,823,522
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	68,157	44,722
	<u>2,936,413</u>	<u>2,868,244</u>
<b>FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:</b>		
At 31 March 1955—at Cost	169,537	158,272
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	8,818	11,266
	<u>178,355</u>	<u>169,538</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>		
At 31 March 1955—at Cost	4,596,545	4,436,988
<i>Gross Additions</i> during the year	275,114	168,200
<i>Less</i> Amount written off for assets no longer in service	43,395	8,665
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	231,719	159,535
<b>PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST</b>	<u><u>4,828,264</u></u>	<u><u>4,596,523</u></u>
<b>Whereof:</b>		
Broadcasting	4,394,238	4,179,832
Monitoring	259,125	247,497
Civil Defence	174,901	169,214

## HOME SERVICES

## ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1955-56

THE Home Services are integrated and much of the expenditure cannot be specifically charged to any one of the programme services. The programme services as a whole are only made possible by the combined use of the licence income and publications revenue from all Regions including London. No Region could support the complete service of Home, Light, Third, and Television programmes it received out of the income arising from the Region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis for analysis of income and expenditure for each Region to meet the expenditure on its own programme service and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its licence income. The analysis given below is based on these assumptions.

Income from licences and publications is analysed among the Regions and in the London area, on the basis of net licence income and *Radio Times* circulation respectively. The amounts reserved for capital expenditure, pension-scheme contributions and income tax have been shared in proportion to income; the balance represents the net income available for revenue expenditure in each Region.

For the Sound Service, since there is no Regional service for London as such, it has been assumed that a Home Service has to be provided for London for a period equivalent to the average time of the direct programme services in other Regions, and the appropriate part of the shared Home Service cost has been charged to London as direct expenditure. The costs of transmitting the Light and Third Programmes to the London Region have also been treated as direct London expenditure.

For the Television Service the direct gross costs in the Regions consist of their programme, engineering, and transmitter expenditure. During the year the output in the Regions was again substantially for the national programme and the cost of these productions excluding transmitters has therefore been credited to Regions and charged to the shared service.

For both Services the cost of their shared service has been allocated among Regions, including London, in proportion to net licence revenue and the hours of shared service provided.

The analysis shows that the net deficit on the year's working arises from an excess of expenditure over income in five of the Regions and a surplus in the remaining two. This is a normal result of the analysis which is based mainly on the number of licence holders in the areas concerned. The position is as follows:

	£000
Midland, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and West Regions: Deficiency	1,595
London and North Regions: Surplus	771
	<hr/>
<i>Net Deficit</i>	824
	<hr/> <hr/>

## HOME SERVICES ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1955-56

	London £'000	Midland £'000	North £'000	N. Ireland £'000	Scotland £'000	Wales £'000	West £'000	Total £'000
<i>INCOME</i>								
Net Licence Income:								
Sound Broadcasting	3,549	1,817	3,467	204	1,063	566	1,060	11,726
Television Broadcasting	3,096	1,722	2,915	69	576	432	666	9,476
	<u>6,645</u>	<u>3,539</u>	<u>6,382</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>1,639</u>	<u>998</u>	<u>1,726</u>	<u>21,202</u>
Net Revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	335	137	288	13	66	42	74	955
Television Broadcasting	124	51	107	5	24	15	27	353
	<u>459</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>1,308</u>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<u>7,104</u>	<u>3,727</u>	<u>6,777</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>1,729</u>	<u>1,055</u>	<u>1,827</u>	<u>22,510</u>
<i>Debit</i> Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	527	265	510	29	153	83	154	1,721
Television Broadcasting	1,196	658	1,122	27	223	166	257	3,649
	<u>1,723</u>	<u>923</u>	<u>1,632</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>5,370</u>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, ETC.</b>	<u>5,381</u>	<u>2,804</u>	<u>5,145</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>1,858</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>1,416</u>	<u>17,140</u>
<b>INCOME AVAILABLE FOR REVENUE EXPENDITURE</b>								
<i>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</i>								
<i>SOUND BROADCASTING:</i>								
<i>Home Service—</i>								
	402	495	619	251	606	463	449	3,285
<i>Gross expenditure in the Regions</i>								
<i>Debit</i> Charges to Shared Home Services and the								
<i>External Services</i>								
	<u>402</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>2,975</u>
	<u>1,164</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>3,849</u>
Proportion of Shared Service	<u>1,566</u>	<u>1,053</u>	<u>1,689</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>857</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>6,324</u>
<i>Light Programme—</i>								
<i>Gross expenditure in the Regions</i>								
<i>Proportion of Droitwich Long Wave Transmitter</i>								
	46	68	41	28	58	11	5	263
	19	- 54	19	1	6	3	6	
Proportion of Shared Service	<u>65</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>263</u>
	<u>827</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>808</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>2,732</u>



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The following is a select list taken from this bibliography which provides suggestions for further study of the BBC's history, constitution, and activities. The list is arranged in two sections:

- A. Books and booklets published in Britain about broadcasting.
- B. Official documents related to the BBC published by H.M. Stationery Office.

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An Agreement made on the Nineteenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four between the same parties and supplemental to the Licence:

WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby agree with one another and declare as follows:—

1. IN respect of the period after the Thirty-first day of March One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four the following clause shall be substituted for clause 17 of the Licence:—

‘ 17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor):

- (a) during the period commencing on the First day of April One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four and ending on the Thirty-first day of March One thousand nine hundred and fifty-five a sum equal to the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof) less the sum of two million pounds;
- (b) during each of the periods of twelve months ending on the Thirty-first day of March One thousand nine hundred and fifty-six and the Thirty-first day of March One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven respectively a sum equal to the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof) less (during each of the said periods) the sum of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds;
- (c) thereafter during the continuance of these presents such sum as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) If on representations made by the Corporation to the Postmaster General the Treasury are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is during any portion of the term of these presents insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services provided by the Corporation under the provisions of this Licence the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid) such additional sum or sums as he may be directed to pay by the Treasury during such periods as may be directed by them.

(3) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(4) The expression ‘net licence revenue’ means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences, less a sum equal to the expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electromagnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands.

(5) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office or a Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.’

2. IN all other respects the Licence and the said Agreement dated the Nineteenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four shall remain and continue in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and the Director General of the Corporation has hereunto set his hand the day and year first before written.

SIGNED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General  
by Sir Ben L. Barnett, K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (an  
Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that  
behalf by or under section 83 of the Post Office Act  
1953) in the presence of

B. L. BARNETT,  
On behalf of Her Majesty's  
Postmaster General

FREDA E. HICKS,  
General Post Office,  
London, E.C.1,  
Civil Servant.

SIGNED on behalf of the British Broadcasting Corpora-  
tion in the presence of

IAN JACOB,  
Director-General

DOROTHY TORRY,  
Broadcasting House,  
London, W.1,  
Secretary.

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# AGREEMENT

## Supplemental to a Licence and Agreement

Treasury Minute dated 28 June 1954

My Lords have had before them an Agreement dated 28 June 1954 between the Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty's Government and the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Agreement is supplemental to a Licence and Agreement made 12 June 1952 between the parties (Cmd. 8579). The term of the Agreement is from 1 April 1954 until the expiry of the Licence.

The new Agreement amends the provisions made in the Licence for the finance of the Home Services (Sound and Television). Under the Licence the Postmaster General was to pay to the Corporation in respect of the period ending 30 June 1955 a sum equal to eighty-five per centum of the net licence revenue, and in respect of the remainder of the term a sum equal to such percentage or percentages of the net licence revenue as My Lords might authorize. The net licence revenue was defined as the gross revenue from broadcast receiving licences less, during the period ending 31 March 1953,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per centum thereof, and during each successive period of two years such percentage thereof as the Postmaster General should consider adequate to cover any expenses incurred by him in relation to the broadcasting system. As from 1 April 1953 this percentage was accordingly increased to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per centum. Provision was made for the payment to the Corporation of an additional percentage of the net licence revenue if, on representations by the Corporation to the Postmaster General, My Lords were satisfied that the income of the Corporation was insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services during any portion of the term of the Licence. Under this provision the percentage of the net licence revenue payable to the Corporation was increased to eighty-six per centum as from 1 April 1953.

The new Agreement provides that for the purposes of the Home Services (Sound and Television) the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor) in respect of the year ending 31 March 1955 a sum equal to the net licence revenue less £2,000,000, in respect of each of the two following years a sum equal to the net licence revenue less £2,750,000 and in respect of the remainder of the term such sum as My Lords may authorize. The net licence revenue is defined as the gross revenue from broadcast receiving licences less a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands. Additional sums may be paid to the Corporation if, on representations by the Corporation to the Postmaster General, My Lords are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services during any portion of the term of the Licence.

In all other respects the Licence and Agreement made 12 June 1952 will continue in full force and effect.

My Lords consider the terms of the supplemental Agreement and the financial provisions made therein to be satisfactory and on those grounds have authorized the Postmaster General to conclude it.

### SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made the Twenty-eighth day of June One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL DE LA WARR Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose chief office is situate at Broadcasting House Portland Place in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

SUPPLEMENTAL to (1) A Deed (hereinafter called 'the Licence') made on the Twelfth day of June One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two between the Postmaster General of the one part and the Corporation of the other part being a Licence for the establishment and working of wireless telegraph stations in the British Islands and an agreement in relation to the conduct of broadcasting services by means thereof and (2)

an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision of the Court, or in case a Receiver or Manager for any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall be appointed or any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property.

then and in any of the said cases the Postmaster General may at any time thereafter by notice in writing to the Corporation revoke and determine these presents and the licences, powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licences, powers and authorities and each and every of them shall (subject and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy for breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained which shall then have accrued to either of the parties) absolutely cease, determine and become void.

(2) Nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Postmaster General.

25. The Corporation shall at all times indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made against the Crown or any servant or agent of the Crown by any person in respect of any injury arising from any act of the Corporation or its servants or agents licensed or permitted by these presents.

26.—(1) Any notice, request, consent, approval or other act (whether required to be in writing or not) given or served by the Postmaster General under these presents may be under the hand of the Director-General or any other duly authorized officer of the Post Office and may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being, and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Director-General of the Post Office at the General Post Office, London.

(2) Any notice given by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of these presents may be revoked or varied by any subsequent notice in writing given by him.

27. No member of the United Kingdom House of Commons or of the Senate or the House of Commons of Northern Ireland shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit to arise therefrom (see House of Commons (Disqualification) Acts, 1782 and 1801, Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and House of Commons Disqualification (Declaration of Law) Act, 1931).

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by Sir George Ismay, K.B.E., C.B. (an Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that behalf by or under section 12 of the Post Office (Amendment) Act 1935) in the presence of

GEORGE ISMAY,  
On behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General

(L.S.)

F. E. HICKS,  
General Post Office,  
London. E.C.1,  
Civil Servant.

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(L.S.)

SIMON OF WYTHENSHAW. Governor.  
W. J. HALBY. Director-General.

3. In the event of any question arising as to whether the requirements of this Resolution are being observed, the question shall, if not otherwise disposed of, be referred by the Minister of Labour and National Service to an independent tribunal for decision.

4. The contractor shall recognize the freedom of his workpeople to be members of trade unions.

5. The contractor shall at all times during the continuance of a contract display, for the information of his workpeople, in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract, a copy of this Resolution.

6. The contractor shall be responsible for the observance of this Resolution by sub-contractors employed in the execution of the contract, and shall if required notify the Department of the names and addresses of all such sub-contractors.

22.—(1) The Corporation shall not:—

(a) offer or give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;

(b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in connexion with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf, or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an authorized officer of the Postmaster General.

(2) Any breach of this condition by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Corporation) or the commission of any offence by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service shall entitle the Postmaster General to determine the contract and recover from the Corporation the amount of any loss resulting from such determination and/or to recover from the Corporation the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission.

(3) Any dispute, difference or question arising in respect of the interpretation of this condition (except so far as the same may relate to the amount recoverable from the Corporation under sub-clause (2) hereof in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of the contract) the right of the Postmaster General to determine the contract, or the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission shall be decided by the Postmaster General whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

23. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General assign, underlet or otherwise dispose of these presents or of the powers or authorities granted by the Licence hereinbefore contained or the benefit or advantage of the covenants and provisions herein contained or, except as may be provided in the Royal Charter of the Corporation, assign or charge any sum or sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation hereunder.

24.—(1) In any of the following cases (that is to say):—

(a) if at any time during the continuance of these presents the Corporation shall not in the opinion of the Postmaster General have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently on every day programmes in the Home Sound Services, the Television Services and the External Services; or

(b) in case of any breach, non-observance or non-performance by or on the part of the Corporation of any of the provisions or conditions contained in the Royal Charter of the Corporation or in any document made or issued thereunder, or of any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question; or

(c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case

in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall authorize.

(2) The Corporation shall deliver to the Postmaster General such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in subclause (1) of this clause covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General.

19. Sums paid by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 of these presents shall be applied and administered by the Corporation in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof by Parliament or by the Treasury.

20.—(1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall have control over the transmission of messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person authorized by the Postmaster General may enter upon the stations or any of them and the offices and works of the Corporation or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the powers conferred on him by subclause (1) of this clause he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 hereof such amounts as shall be appropriate having regard to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers, but the Corporation shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster General—

(a) compensation for any damage done to any property of the Corporation, being damage directly attributable to the exercise of any such powers, and

(b) such sums as are required to defray any expenses which, regard being had to the nature of the emergency, have been properly and necessarily incurred by the Corporation and for meeting which revenue is by reason of the exercise of such powers not otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such case the Postmaster General shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the royalty or charge payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 16 hereof as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

21. The Corporation shall in the execution of these presents observe and fulfil the obligations upon contractors specified in the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on the fourteenth day of October nineteen hundred and forty-six, namely:—

1. (a) The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for the trade or industry in the district where the work is carried out by machinery of negotiation or arbitration to which the parties are organizations of employers and trade unions representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workers engaged in the trade or industry in the district.

(b) In the absence of any rates of wages, hours or conditions of labour so established the contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour which are not less favourable than the general level of wages, hours and conditions observed by other employers whose general circumstances in the trade or industry in which the contractor is engaged are similar.

2. The contractor shall in respect of all persons employed by him (whether in execution of the contract or otherwise) in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract comply with the general conditions required by this Resolution. Before a contractor is placed upon a Department's list of firms to be invited to tender, the Department shall obtain from him an assurance that to the best of his knowledge and belief he has complied with the general conditions required by this Resolution for at least the previous three months.



or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

(5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Postmaster General and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (hereinafter called 'the Treasury'), by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General; and shall perform such other services and do such acts and things by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Departments so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

16. The Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General a royalty or charge of £500 per annum in respect of the wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy from time to time established, installed, worked and used by virtue of the licence hereby granted. The said royalty or charge shall be paid in advance on the first day of July in every year, the first payment to be made on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as from time to time may be appropriated by Parliament therefor) during the period ending on the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five a sum equal to 85 per centum of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof), and thereafter during the continuance of these presents a sum equal to such percentage or percentages of the net licence revenue as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) If on representations made by the Corporation to the Postmaster General the Treasury are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is during any portion of the term of these presents insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services provided by the Corporation under the provisions of these presents the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid) a sum equal to such additional percentage of the net licence revenue as he may be directed to pay by the Treasury during such period as may be directed by them.

(3) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(4) The expression 'net licence revenue' means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of, or under, broadcast receiving licences, less during the period ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, seven and one-half per centum thereof, and thereafter during each successive period of two years or any residual part thereof such percentage thereof as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consider adequate to cover any expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable for or under broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) which will be incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to the broadcasting system.

(5) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office or a Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

18.—(1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed and acts and things done pursuant to clause 15 (5) hereof and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (other than services performed under clause 15 (3) hereof), the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor)

(4) For the purposes of this clause the expression 'telegraphic line' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Act 1878 and the expression 'telegraphic line of the Postmaster General' includes a telegraphic line belonging to or worked or used by the Postmaster General or constructed or maintained by him for any Department of Government or other body or person.

11. Persons employed by the Corporation in the conduct of the services who are not, or are not deemed to be, British subjects, shall be so employed on and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General. Any person who is so employed and is not subject to any restriction under the Aliens Order 1920 as to the period of his stay or the employment in which he may engage in the United Kingdom may, if the Corporation think fit, be employed by the Corporation in an established capacity.

12. No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorized official of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of any message coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

13. The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorized by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

14. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General receive money or any valuable consideration from any person in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting, of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any commercial advertisement or sponsored programme: Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as precluding the Corporation (so far only as the licence of the Postmaster General is required) from using for broadcasting purposes without payment or for a reduced payment any concert or theatrical entertainment or any other performance of whatsoever kind given in public, or as precluding the Corporation from announcing the place of performance thereof or the name and description of the performers, or from announcing the number and description of any record broadcast, or from acknowledging any permission granted for so using any such matter.

15.—(1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently on every day (including Sundays) programmes in the Home Sound Services and programmes in the Television Services from such stations and during such hours as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Services respectively in writing prescribe; and programmes in the External Services from such stations as after such consultation the Postmaster General may from time to time so prescribe. The Corporation shall not send programmes in the Home Sound Services or the Television Services except during the hours prescribed as aforesaid.

(2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

(3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Department in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Department.

(4) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice; and the Postmaster General may at any time or times vary or revoke any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce

wireless telegraph stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy or otherwise in relation to wireless telegraphy.

7. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

8. For the purpose of avoiding interference with Naval signalling, Army signalling, and Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling, the Corporation shall act in agreement with the Postmaster General as to conditions of working or using the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

9. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any wireless telegraph station established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Postmaster General or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect—

(a) (1) The Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Postmaster General and with all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one wireless telegraph station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus.

(2) The Postmaster General shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

(b) The Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so work or use the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be so worked or used by the Corporation as not either directly or indirectly to interfere with the efficient or convenient maintenance, working or use of any telegraphic line of the Postmaster General, whether or not such telegraphic line already existed at the time when the stations or station or apparatus concerned commenced to be worked or used, and so as not to expose any such line to risk of damage or risk of interference with the efficient or convenient working or use thereof.

(2) In case any such telegraphic line of the Postmaster General shall be damaged or the efficient or convenient working or use thereof shall be wholly or partially interrupted or otherwise interfered with, and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office shall certify in writing under his hand that such damage, interruption or interference has in his opinion been caused directly or indirectly by the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus or by anything done by or on behalf of the Corporation in relation thereto, the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General all costs which shall be reasonably incurred by him in repairing such damage or obviating such interruption or interference or in removing or altering such telegraphic line so as to restore the same to efficient working order and in adding thereto or substituting therefor either temporarily or permanently any other telegraphic line if the said Engineer-in-Chief shall certify in writing under his hand that in his opinion such addition or substitution is reasonably required in consequence of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use present or future of any of the stations, or any apparatus.

(3) If and whenever the said Engineer-in-Chief shall by writing under his hand certify that by reason of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus it has been necessary for the Postmaster General to place any telegraphic line in a position other than that in which he would otherwise have placed it or to insulate or otherwise protect any telegraphic line, then the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General any additional cost incurred by him on account thereof.

(ii) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services'); and

(2) wireless telegraphy by the methods aforesaid for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid;

(e) to maintain and work or use existing apparatus for the purpose of receiving messages sent or emitted by any method of telegraphy other than telephony or television, being apparatus installed at existing stations by virtue of licences granted to the Corporation by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General, and, subject to the prior approval in writing of the Postmaster General in relation to each station, to instal additional apparatus at existing stations and apparatus at additional stations and to work or use such apparatus for the said purpose; and

(f) to connect by existing or additional wires any stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy of the Corporation with wireless telegraph stations licensed by the Postmaster General or his predecessors in office as broadcast relay exchange stations, and to send thereby to such broadcast relay exchange stations programmes broadcast in the Home Services.

3. If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation on the financial and all other considerations involved, the Corporation shall establish and work or use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice; and every such station shall be so designed and constructed as to emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second.

4.—(1) At every station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, and the aerial power and directivity, the frequencies and the methods of modulation used for each station shall be such as shall be approved in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

(3) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

5.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be subject to inspection and supervision by any officer for the time being nominated for the purpose by the Postmaster General, but such inspection and supervision shall be so made and exercised as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

(2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and supervision and shall provide or secure for the Postmaster General the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

6. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of all relevant regulations from time to time made, under the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1951 or under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 or the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 or under any future Act, in relation to

seven and the Service Regulations made thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof;

'messages' includes other communications;

'Naval signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between two or more ships of Her Majesty's Navy, between ships of Her Majesty's Navy and Naval Stations, or between a ship of Her Majesty's Navy or a British Naval Station and any other wireless telegraph station whether on shore or on board any ship or aircraft;

'Postmaster General' includes the Postmaster General's successors in the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General;

'Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between two or more Government aircraft, between any Government aircraft and any wireless telegraph station or between any Government aerodrome or Air Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

'station' means wireless telegraph station;

'telegraph' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Act 1869;

'wireless telegraph station' means station for wireless telegraphy, which expression shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'wireless telegraphy' has the meaning assigned to it in the Wireless Telegraphy Acts 1904 to 1926, but shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act.

(b) References to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

2. Subject to the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations hereinafter contained, the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term of ten years from and including the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, licence—

(a) to maintain and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands established and installed by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General;

(b) to establish from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional wireless telegraph stations at such places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing and to instal at such stations and work or use for the said purposes apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

(c) to instal from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional apparatus for wireless telegraphy at the existing and the additional stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy at such other places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing in that behalf;

(d) to work or use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting or receiving—

(1) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in—

(i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'); and

## LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

THIS DEED is made the Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL DE LA WARR, Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose Chief Office is situate at Broadcasting House Portland Place in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

WHEREAS on the twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of its carrying on a Broadcasting Service within the British Islands:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters Patent under the Great Seal a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation and the Postmaster General is applying to Her Majesty for the continuance of the Corporation for a further term of ten years from the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two subject to such provisions and conditions as may to Her Majesty seem fit:

AND WHEREAS the Corporation has applied to the Postmaster General for a further licence authorizing the Corporation to continue to use its existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish instal and use additional stations and apparatus and granting unto the Corporation other facilities:

AND WHEREAS the Postmaster General has agreed to grant to the Corporation the further licence hereinafter contained and the Postmaster General and the Corporation have agreed to enter into the arrangements hereinafter expressed:

NOW in consideration of the premises and of the matters hereinafter appearing THIS DEED WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby covenant and agree with one another and declare as follows:—

1. IN these presents, except where the subject or context otherwise requires—

(a) the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

'Air Council' means the Council established by the Air Force Constitution Act 1917;

'apparatus' means apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

'apparatus for wireless telegraphy' shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'Army Council' means the Secretary of State for War in Council;

'Army signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between units of Her Majesty's Forces, between any unit of Her Majesty's Forces and any wireless telegraph station or between any Army Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

'British Islands' means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

'broadcast receiving licences' means licences issued by the Postmaster General for the establishment, installation, working or use of wireless telegraph stations (not being broadcast relay exchange stations) or apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board ships or aircraft for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving matter sent from authorized broadcasting stations for general reception in sound or for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving matter so sent for general reception in visual images with sound or for both of those purposes;

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Atlantic City on the second day of October one thousand nine hundred and forty-

with, and if within a time specified by him the Corporation shall fail so to do Our Postmaster General may if he thinks fit certify the same under his hand to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such certificate being given it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs or Successors, if We or They shall be so minded, by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation so hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceedings which may be lawfully taken to annul or repeal this Our Charter.

23. AND We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term of ten years the business so to be carried on by the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained, unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under Our or Their Sign Manual declare to the contrary, and shall authorize the continuance of the said business under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

#### DISSOLUTION AND WINDING-UP

24. IT shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Postmaster General.

25. UPON the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation, and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Postmaster General.

#### GENERAL DECLARATION

26. LASTLY We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Our Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, mis-recital or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster the first day of July in the first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under The Queen's Sign Manual.

(L.S.)

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tion, shall include in such Report such information relating to its finance, administration and its work generally as Our Postmaster General may from time to time specify in writing, and shall comply with any directions which may be given in writing by Our Postmaster General, after consultation with the Corporation, as regards the information to be given in such Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet or in appendices thereto.

(3) The Chairman shall, on the completion of every such General Report, Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet, forthwith submit the same, together with the Reports for the same year or residual part thereof made under paragraph (8) of article 12 of this Our Charter by the National Broadcasting Councils, to Our Postmaster General to be considered by him and presented to Parliament.

(4) The Corporation shall at all reasonable times upon demand made give to Our Postmaster General and all other persons nominated by him full liberty to examine the accounts of the Corporation and furnish him and them with all forecasts, estimates, information and documents which he or they may require with regard to the financial transactions and engagements of the Corporation.

### GENERAL

21.—(1) THE Corporation may at any time and from time to time apply for and accept a Supplemental Charter, or promote a Bill in Parliament, if it appears to the Corporation that a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament is required for or will be conducive to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

(2) No act or proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Council or Committee appointed under the provisions of this Our Charter, or of any advisory sub-committees appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Corporation, or in such Council or Committee, or in such advisory sub-committee.

(3) No defect in the appointment of any person acting as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Governor of the Corporation or as a member of any Council or Committee appointed by the Corporation, or as a member of any advisory sub-committee appointed by any such Council or Committee shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Corporation or of such Council or Committee, or of such advisory sub-committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

(4) Any instrument which, if made by a private person, would be required to be under seal, shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by one or more Governors authorized for that purpose by a resolution of the Corporation and countersigned by the proper officer. Any notice, appointment, contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation which is not required to be under seal shall be signed by such Governor or such officer, or by an officer of such class, as the Corporation may, in relation to any specified document or any document of any specified class, from time to time direct.

(5) The proper officer of the Corporation shall be the Director-General or a Joint Director-General or any other officer duly authorized as such by the Corporation.

22.—(1) THE grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any Licence which Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Postmaster General may from time to time make with the Corporation.

(2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Postmaster General, either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner howsoever, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any of the provisions prescribed in or under this Our Charter or in or under any such Licence or in or under any such agreement (including any stipulations, directions or instructions of Our Postmaster General) have not been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with by the Corporation, Our Postmaster General may require the Corporation to satisfy him that such provisions have been observed, performed, given effect to or complied



furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and to apply and administer such funds in accordance with the terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof;

(b) To receive all other moneys which may be obtained by or given to the Corporation or derived from any source not hereinbefore mentioned and to apply and administer such moneys exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and in accordance with any terms and conditions upon which such moneys may have been obtained, given or derived: Provided that moneys borrowed in exercise of the power hereinbefore conferred for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed for repayment of moneys borrowed for that purpose) shall be applied to that purpose alone.

(2) Subject to any such terms and conditions as aforesaid and to the proviso to subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this article, the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

(3) Except as in this Our Charter expressly provided, no funds or moneys of the Corporation derived from any source shall in any event be divided by way of profit or otherwise amongst the Governors of the Corporation.

### RESERVE FUNDS

19.—(1) WE do hereby declare that in the event of the Corporation exercising (otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation and facilities) the power hereinbefore contained of borrowing or raising money upon the security of or otherwise charging all or any part of its property or rights to which such power extends, it shall set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums as will be sufficient (after taking account of the estimated value for purposes of redemption of any assets acquired or to be acquired or additions or improvements made or to be made by means of the money so borrowed or raised), to provide for the repayment of the amount so borrowed or raised within such period in each instance as the Corporation may with the approval of Our Postmaster General determine.

(2) The Corporation shall likewise set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums (if any) as are requisite and proper (after taking into account provision made as aforesaid for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised), to meet depreciation or to renew any property of the Corporation and such sums may be applied for the purposes aforesaid from time to time in such manner as the Corporation shall determine: Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or to any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose.

(3) The moneys set aside as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article may be used to repay moneys borrowed or raised or may be invested in Trustee securities and accumulated as a sinking fund for the said purpose or may be applied in any expenditure which is in the nature of capital expenditure.

(4) The Corporation may set aside as a reserve or carry over out of its revenue such other sums as it may deem expedient, and may invest, deal with and apply such sums in such manner as it may think conducive to its objects.

### ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

20.—(1) THE accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors, who shall be a chartered accountant or chartered accountants approved by Our Postmaster General.

(2) The Corporation shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of its proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corporation, if required so to do by Our Postmaster General after consultation with the Corpora-

## ORGANIZATION

14.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint one or at its discretion two or more chief executive officers, who shall be called the Director-General or the Joint Directors-General of the Corporation, and may if it thinks fit appoint one or more Assistant Directors-General of the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation shall appoint such other officers and such staff as it may from time to time consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions and transaction of its business.

(3) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the Director-General or Joint Directors-General and for any Assistant Director-General or Assistant Directors-General and for the other officers and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 12 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the staff.

15.—(1) IT shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purposes of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organization appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organization of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for—

(a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and

(b) the discussion of matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of persons employed by the Corporation, and of other matters of mutual interest to the Corporation and such persons including efficiency in the operation of the Corporation's services.

(2) Where the Corporation concludes such an agreement as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or any variation is made in such an agreement, the Corporation shall forthwith transmit particulars of the agreement or the variation to Our Postmaster General and Our Minister of Labour and National Service.

## PROVISION DEVELOPMENT AND REVIEW OF SERVICES

16. THE Corporation is hereby authorized, empowered and required—

(a) To provide from time to time all such broadcasting services and facilities and to do all such acts and things as shall from time to time be required by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation;

(b) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and extend the Television Services, with due regard to the special problems which they present;

(c) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and use, so far as the Corporation may be authorized so to do by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General, frequencies of more than thirty megacycles a second with a view to extending the coverage or improving the strength or quality generally or in any areas or area of the Corporation's broadcasting transmissions in the Home Sound Services or any of them.

17. IT shall be the duty of the Corporation to devise and make such arrangements as appear to the Corporation to be best adapted to the purpose of bringing the work of the Corporation under constant and effective review from without the Corporation, and to that end the Corporation shall provide suitable and sufficient means for the representation to the Corporation of public opinion on the programmes broadcast in the Home Services and for consideration within the Corporation of criticisms and suggestions so represented.

## FINANCIAL

18.—(1) THE Corporation is hereby authorized, empowered and required—

(a) To receive all funds which may be paid by Our Postmaster General out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor in

officer or servant if he is unwilling to accept the rates of remuneration or conditions of employment which the Corporation would offer to him if he were to be employed or were employed otherwise than on the affairs of the Council, or if in the opinion of the Corporation and the Chairman of the General Advisory Council it would be detrimental to the administration of the Corporation to employ or continue to employ him.

(10) The Corporation shall afford to each National Broadcasting Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff to be engaged partly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(11) The Corporation shall pay to each member of a National Broadcasting Council or of any advisory committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

### REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES

13.— (1) THE Corporation shall as soon as reasonably practicable appoint in Northern Ireland a council to be known as the Northern Ireland Advisory Council, and in each of its Regions from time to time in being in England (which expression shall in this article and the next following article be deemed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) a council to be known as the Regional Advisory Council, for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the policy and the content of the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in the Region for which the Council are appointed, and on all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of persons in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(2) The Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council shall be the National Governor for Northern Ireland. The Chairman of each Regional Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among the members thereof.

(3) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be not less than 15 nor more than 20 in number and shall be persons chosen for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public of Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, the Region for which the Council are appointed.

(4) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

(5) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any five members.

(6) Each Advisory Council shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

(7) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council (including functions of any sub-committee appointed by the Council).

(8) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) or of any sub-committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(9) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall devolve upon the Controller, Northern Ireland, and upon the Controller of each Region powers which will afford him a reasonable measure of independence in respect of programmes.

(10) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council and make such adjustments, if any, as may be appropriate in the powers devolved upon the Controller, Northern Ireland.

may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his membership. The membership of any such member may at any time be terminated by notice in writing given to him by the Corporation with the concurrence of the panel of the General Advisory Council.

(4) Each National Broadcasting Council shall be charged with the functions following—

(a) the function of controlling the policy and the content of the programmes of that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in the country for which the Council are established, and exercising such control with full regard to the distinctive culture, interests and tastes of Our People in that country;

(b) such other functions in relation to the said Service as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon them; and

(c) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of Our People in the country for which the Council are established:

Provided that each National Broadcasting Council shall be subject to—

(a) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time in order to secure the transmission throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of broadcasts by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, of broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of party political broadcasts and of broadcasts of national importance or interest, and the transmission of broadcasts intended for reception in schools; and

(b) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time for reasons of finance or in the interest of due coordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.

(5) If and whenever in the opinion of Our Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that the functions of the National Broadcasting Councils or any of them under this article shall be suspended, Our Postmaster General may by notices in writing to the National Councils or any of them and to the Corporation give directions accordingly and directions so given shall have effect according to their terms during the currency of the notices. Any such notices may be modified or revoked in writing by Our Postmaster General at such time or times as shall in his opinion be expedient.

(6) In the performance of their functions under this article each National Broadcasting Council shall perform and observe all duties and obligations imposed on and all directions given to the Corporation by or under this Our Charter or any licence or agreement granted or made by Our Postmaster General to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

(7) (i) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to regulate their own procedure and to fix their quorum: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

(ii) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to appoint such advisory committees as they may think fit, and any such committee may include or consist of persons who are not members of the Council.

(8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an Annual Report to the Corporation of their proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation. A National Broadcasting Council may, and if requested so to do by the Corporation shall, make special reports to the Corporation during any year.

(9) Each National Broadcasting Council may select and nominate for employment by the Corporation such officers and servants, to serve wholly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as may appear to the Council to be requisite for the proper exercise and performance of their functions, and the Corporation shall employ the officers and servants so nominated and shall not without the concurrence of the Council terminate the employment of any such officer or servant: Provided that the Corporation may decline to employ or may terminate the employment of any such

(4) For the transaction of its business or affairs, the Corporation may from time to time appoint Committees of its members, or Committees of its members and other persons, for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may think fit. The conclusions of any such Committee shall not be binding on the Corporation unless adopted with or without amendment by the Corporation in meeting assembled.

#### GENERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

10.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the business and affairs of the Corporation and all matters which may be of concern to the Corporation or to bodies or persons interested in the broadcasting services of the Corporation.

(2) The said Council shall consist of a Chairman and not less than thirty nor more than fifty members selected by the Corporation from time to time so as to give the Council a broadly representative character.

(3) The procedure of the said Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may from time to time determine.

11. THE Corporation may from time to time appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation. Each such person or committee shall be appointed with reference to such matters and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may decide. Each such committee shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

#### NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

12.—(1) THE Corporation shall establish as soon as reasonably practicable in accordance with the provisions of this article, for the purposes in this article mentioned, two National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and if and when required on behalf of Our Government in Northern Ireland so to do shall establish for the purposes aforesaid a third National Broadcasting Council, to be known as the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

(2) Each National Broadcasting Council shall consist of—

(a) a Chairman, who shall be, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the National Governor for Scotland, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, the National Governor for Wales, and, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland if it be established, the National Governor for Northern Ireland; and

(b) eight members, who shall be persons selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the General Advisory Council nominated for that purpose by the General Advisory Council. In the cases of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, five of such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit; and three of such persons shall be selected in such manner as the panel of the General Advisory Council consider appropriate as being representative of local authorities in the country concerned. For the filling of vacancies persons shall be so selected as to maintain the aforesaid proportion among the members. The eight members of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, if it be established, shall be selected by the panel of the General Advisory Council from a panel of persons nominated in that behalf by Our Government in Northern Ireland.

(3) (i) The Chairman of each National Broadcasting Council shall cease to be such if he becomes the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or when he ceases to be a Governor thereof.

(ii) The members, other than the Chairman, of each National Broadcasting Council shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as the Corporation may think fit, and each such member shall be eligible for reappointment after the expiration of not less than one year from the date of his retirement. Any such member

The National Governor for Northern Ireland—£600 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, £1,000 a year;

Each other Governor—£600 a year;

or such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order in substitution for the said sums or any of them or for any previously substituted sums or sum. Every such sum shall accrue from day to day and be apportionable accordingly.

Each Governor may in addition receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation the expenses properly incurred by him in the due performance of his office.

(3) A Governor, however appointed, shall cease to be a Governor of the Corporation (and, if he is such, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman thereof)—

(a) If he shall at any time by notice in writing to Our Postmaster General resign his Governorship;

(b) If his Governorship shall be terminated by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council;

(c) If he shall hold any office or place in which his interest may in the opinion of Our Postmaster General conflict with any interest of the Corporation;

(d) If he shall become of unsound mind or bankrupt or shall make an arrangement with his creditors;

(e) If he shall absent himself from the meetings of the Corporation continuously for three months or longer without the consent of the Corporation and the Corporation shall resolve that his office be vacated.

(4) As soon as may be reasonably practicable after a vacancy among the Governors has arisen or at a convenient time before such a vacancy will arise, the vacancy or approaching vacancy, and, if it involves the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship of the Corporation or the National Governorship for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, the fact that it does so, shall be certified to Us, Our Heirs or Successors by Our Postmaster General under his hand, to the end that We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may with all convenient speed proceed to the filling of the vacancy or approaching vacancy and, if involved, the nomination of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or the designation of a National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland.

9.—(1) THE Chairman of the Corporation, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman thereof, shall preside at the meetings thereof.

(2) Subject to any regulations made by the Corporation under the next following paragraph hereof, the Chairman, or an officer authorized by him so to do, shall summon all meetings of the Corporation.

(3) The Corporation shall meet for the transaction of its business and affairs, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, time, place, management and adjournment of meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of its business and affairs, as the Corporation may think fit, subject to the following conditions—

(a) In addition to meeting in England, the Corporation shall meet in Scotland, in Wales and in Northern Ireland at such intervals as may to the Corporation seem appropriate, regard being had to its representative function;

(b) The quorum for a meeting shall be such number of Governors as Our Postmaster General may from time to time in writing prescribe;

(c) Subject to sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph, every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Governors present at the meeting and voting on that question. In the case of an equality of votes on any question the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote;

(d) Any question which cannot by reason of its urgency be decided at a meeting of the Corporation shall be decided by the Chairman, or, if he shall be inaccessible or the office of Chairman shall be vacant, by the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, before deciding the question, shall, if and so far as may be reasonably practicable, consult with the other Governors or such of them as may be accessible to him, and as soon as may be after taking his decision shall report the question and his decision thereon to the other Governors.

## RESTRICTION ON OVERSEAS CONCESSIONS

5. THE Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place oversea, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

## CONSTITUTION

6.—(1) THE following persons shall be the Governors of the Corporation during the period beginning on the first day of July, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and ending on the thirty-first day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, or on such earlier date as may be directed by Us in Council, namely—

Our right trusty and well beloved Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and Arthur William Baron Tedder. Our trusty and well beloved John Adamson Esquire, Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor David John Baron Clydesmuir, Our trusty and well beloved Barbara Wootton wife of George Wright Esquire, Ivan Artiaur Rice Stedeford Esquire and Francis Williams Esquire.

(2) The said Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and the said Arthur William Baron Tedder are hereby nominated to be respectively the Chairman of the Corporation and the Vice-Chairman thereof during the said period.

(3) The number of Governors during the said period shall be not more than seven and not less than five, and during that period any vacancy among the Governors, if filled, shall be filled and any further nomination of a Governor to be the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation shall be made by Us in Council.

7.—(1) FROM the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (1) of the last foregoing article the Governors of the Corporation shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. There shall be nine Governors or such other number as may from time to time be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council.

(2) One of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Chairman of the Corporation and another of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Vice-Chairman thereof. Such nomination shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor nominated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

(3) The Governors shall at all times from the end of the said period include, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Scotland and his close touch with Scottish opinion; a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Wales and his close touch with Welsh opinion; and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Northern Ireland and his close touch with Northern Irish opinion. Such designation shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor designated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

8.—(1) A RETIRING Governor, whether appointed by or pursuant to article 6 or pursuant to article 7 of this Our Charter, shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) The Governors, however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the Broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, by way of salary in return for their services, the respective sums following, that is to say:—

The Chairman—£3,000 a year;

The Vice-Chairman—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Scotland—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Wales—£1,000 a year;

(s) Subject to the approval of Our Postmaster General, to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, shares or securities of any company whose objects include any of those hereinbefore mentioned or of any company whose business is capable of being carried on in such a way as to facilitate or advance any of the objects of the Corporation, and to subsidize and assist any such company.

(t) Subject as hereinafter provided, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time determine.

(u) Subject as hereinafter provided, to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation shall think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any parts of the property or rights of the Corporation or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided always that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £1,000,000, and that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed or raised for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £10,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.

(v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation: Provided always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.

(w) To enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(x) To do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

#### POWER TO ACQUIRE LAND

4. We do hereby for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, licence, authorize and enable the Corporation for the purposes of the Corporation to purchase or otherwise acquire any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and, subject to the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General to each purchase or acquisition, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in other countries or places and to hold all or any such lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest therein in perpetuity or on lease or otherwise and from time to time to grant, demise, alienate or otherwise dispose of or deal with the same or any part thereof. And We do hereby also for Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant Our Licence to any person or persons and any body politic or corporate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or wheresoever else the same may be required to assure in perpetuity or otherwise or to demise to or for the benefit of the Corporation any lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest in any lands, tenements or hereditaments whatsoever.



such consent be specified, for reception in such countries or places as may in or under such consent be designated; and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such consent be permitted.

(h) To do all or any of the following things in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, that is to say, to provide, erect, equip and instal, or supervise the provision, erection, equipment and installation of, stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and other equipment for broadcasting and receiving matter by wireless telegraphy by the methods of telephony and television, and to work or manage, or to supervise the working or management of, such stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and equipment.

(i) To provide to other bodies by such means and methods as may be convenient matter to be broadcast by the methods of telephony or television by the wireless telegraph stations of such bodies, and to receive from other bodies by such means and methods as aforesaid matter to be broadcast by stations of the Corporation.

(j) To compile and prepare, print, publish, issue, circulate and distribute, with or without charge, such papers, magazines, periodicals, books, circulars and other matter as may be conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation.

(k) To organize, provide or subsidize concerts and other entertainments in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto, subject to the prior approval of Our Postmaster General in the case of any public concert or public entertainment, that is to say, any concert or entertainment for admission to which a charge is made to the members of the audience.

(l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.

(m) To acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, including literary, musical and artistic works, plays, songs, gramophone and other records, and news, and any trademarks and trade names, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the same with a view to the furtherance of any of the objects of the Corporation.

(n) To produce, manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire films, gramophone and other records, and material and apparatus for use in connection with films and such records, and to employ such films, records, material and apparatus in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto and to sell, rent or otherwise dispose of such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the Corporation to display films or play records for the entertainment of the public except as aforesaid.

(o) To apply for and obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and turn to account in any manner that may be thought fit any Letters Patent or patent rights or any interest in any Letters Patent or patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions, and the like conferring any right, whether exclusive, non-exclusive or limited, to use any secret or other information as to any invention in relation to any device or machine serving or calculated to serve any useful purpose in connection with any of the objects of the Corporation.

(p) Subject as hereinafter provided, to enter into any arrangement with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to the Corporation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any licences, rights, privileges and concessions which the Corporation may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, licences, rights, privileges and concessions.

(q) To establish and support or aid in the establishment or support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and amenities calculated to benefit employees or former employees of the Corporation or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, to make payments towards insurances and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.

(r) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any interests, rights or privileges which the Corporation may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or the furtherance of its objects, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, apparatus, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade.

## INCORPORATION

1. THE Corporation shall continue to be a body corporate by the name of The British Broadcasting Corporation with perpetual succession and a common seal with power to break, alter and renew the same at discretion; willing and ordaining that the Corporation shall and may sue and be sued in all Courts and be capable in law to take and hold real and personal property and do all matters and things incidental or pertaining to a body corporate, but so that the Corporation shall apply the whole of its income solely in promoting its objects. The Governors of the Corporation shall be the members thereof.

## TERM OF CHARTER

2. THIS Charter shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force for the term of ten years from that date.

## OBJECTS OF THE CORPORATION

3. THE objects of the Corporation are as follows:—

(a) To provide, as public services, broadcasting services of wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and the territorial waters thereof, and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places oversea (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').

(b) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire and establish and instal additional wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to work and use the same for the emission and reception of wireless telegraphy by the methods and for the purposes aforesaid and for purposes ancillary or related to those purposes, and for the reception (as opposed to the emission) of messages and other communications conveyed by other methods of wireless telegraphy.

(c) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire additional equipment and apparatus for line telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to work or use the same for purposes ancillary or related to the purposes aforesaid.

(d) For all the purposes aforesaid to acquire from time to time from Our Postmaster General a non-exclusive Licence or Licences for such period and subject to such terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe, and to exercise the powers herein granted to the Corporation in conformity in all respects therewith and with any agreement or agreements which may from time to time be made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation, and not in any other manner whatsoever.

(e) To develop, extend and improve the Home Services and the External Services and to those ends to exercise such Licence or Licences in such manner or by such means and methods as may from time to time be agreed by the Corporation and Our Postmaster General, and to concur in any extension, adaptation or modification of the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions or limitations of any such Licence or Licences as may to Our Postmaster General seem fit.

(f) To hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to equip and work or use such properties for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General, and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, instal, equip and work or use wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in countries or places without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such consent for the time being in force and as may be permitted thereby or thereunder, broadcasting services by such method or methods of wireless telegraphy as may in

# TEXTS OF ROYAL CHARTER, LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

copy of a new CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

Granted to the British Broadcasting Corporation dated 1 July 1952

and of a LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

Between H.M. Postmaster General and the British Broadcasting  
Corporation dated 12 June 1952

and the copy of an AGREEMENT

(Supplemental to a Licence and Agreement)

Between H.M. Postmaster General and the British Broadcasting  
Corporation dated 28 June 1954

## CHARTER

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the  
British Dominions beyond the Seas QUEEN, Defender of the Faith

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

Whereas on the twentieth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand  
nine hundred and twenty-six by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, Our Royal Pre-  
decessor His Majesty King George the Fifth granted unto the British Broadcasting  
Corporation (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') a Charter of Incorporation:

And Whereas on divers dates by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplemental  
Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation

And Whereas it has been represented to Us by Our right trusty and right well beloved  
Cousin and Counsellor HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL  
DE LA WARR, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation  
should be continued for a period of ten years from the first day of July One thousand nine  
hundred and fifty-two:

And Whereas it has been made to appear to Us that some twelve and a half million  
persons in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel  
Islands and the Isle of Man have taken out licences to instal and work apparatus for  
wireless telegraphy for the purpose of receiving broadcast programmes:

And Whereas in view of the widespread interest which is thereby and by other evi-  
dences shown to be taken by Our Peoples in the broadcasting services and of the great  
value of such services as means of disseminating information, education and entertain-  
ment, We believe it to be in the interests of Our Peoples in Our United Kingdom and  
elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations that the Corporation should  
continue to provide broadcasting services pursuant to such non-exclusive licences and  
such agreements in that behalf as Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant  
to and make with the Corporation:

NOW KNOW YE that We by Our Royal Prerogative and of Our especial grace  
certain knowledge and mere motion do by this Our Charter for Us Our Heirs and Suc-  
cessors will, ordain and declare as follows:—

Denmark, France, Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, and Western Germany

- 26 Sep First television broadcast from a ship at sea (from the car-ferry s.s. *Lord Warden* crossing the Channel)
- 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television transmitting station opened
- 14 Dec Redmoss temporary television transmitting station opened
- 17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television transmitting station opened

- 1955
- 12 Jan Order placed with the Post Office for permanent two-way link between London and the Continent
- 1 Feb Norwich television transmitting station opened
- 2 May First VHF sound broadcasting transmitting station opened at Wrotham
- 21 Jul Divis television transmitting station opened (replacing Glencairn in Northern Ireland, *see 1.5.53*)
- 27 Aug First 'live' air to ground television broadcast (from an aircraft in flight)
- 15 Sep First section of permanent two-way television link with Continent completed (between London and St. Margaret's Bay)
- 2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary VHF transmitting station opened
- 3 Oct Les Plâtons (Channel Islands) television transmitting station opened
- 10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace
- 12 Oct Meldrum television transmitting station opened (replacing Redmoss, near Aberdeen, *see 14.12.54*)
- 15 Nov Pontop Pike television transmitting station completed (*see 1.5.53*)
- 25 Nov First 'live' television broadcasts from Ireland (Belfast and Dublin)
- 20 Dec Pontop Pike and Wenvoe VHF transmitting stations opened (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only)

- 1956
- 26 Jan– Winter Olympic Games at Cortina d'Ampezzo transmitted over Eurovision network and televised by BBC
- 5 Feb Divis VHF transmitting station opened
- 18 Mar Crystal Palace television transmitting station opened (replacing Alexandra Palace)
- 29 Mar Meldrum VHF transmitting station opened
- 27 Apr First ministerial broadcast to be televised (the Prime Minister)
- 22 May North Hessary Tor television transmitting station completed (*see 17.12.54*)
- 4 Jun First transmission from Riverside, Hammersmith, television studios
- 11 Jun Rowridge television transmitting station completed (*see 12.11.54*)
- 16 Jun First 'live' television broadcast from a submarine at sea

- 26 Dec First series of Reith lectures: Bertrand Russell on 'Authority and the Individual'
- 1949
- 3 Apr Urdu Service began
- 30 Oct Hebrew Service (for Israel), and Indonesian Service began
- 17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television transmitting station opened
- 1950
- 21 May Lime Grove studios brought into use
- 21 May First television children's programme
- 27 Aug First television outside broadcast from the Continent (Calais)
- 26 Oct First sound and television broadcast from the rebuilt House of Commons on the occasion of its opening
- 1951
- 8 Apr Third Programme Daventry transmitter opened
- 6 Jun First broadcast from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the State Banquet to King Haakon of Norway
- 13 Jun London Calling Asia (in English) began
- 12 Oct Holme Moss television transmitting station opened
- 15 Oct First television election address—given by Lord Samuel
- 1952
- 1 Jan 1947 Royal Charter extended for six months
- 6 Jan Vietnamese Service began
- 15 Feb Funeral of King George VI on television and sound
- 14 Mar Kirk o' Shotts television transmitting station opened
- 21 Apr First direct television from Paris (experimental)
- 5 May First schools programme on television (four weeks experiment)
- 1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years
- 8 Jul First public transmission in the United Kingdom of television from Paris
- 15 Aug Wenvoe television transmitting station opened
- 1953
- 1 May Pontop Pike and Glencairn television transmitting stations opened
- 9 May Trueleigh Hill temporary television transmitting station opened
- 2 Jun Coronation ceremony televised for first time
- 15 Jun Television relayed from ship at sea for the first time during the Royal Naval Review
- 23 Jun BBC's ten-year Development Plan announced
- 1 Nov Anglican Holy Communion televised for first time
- 19 Dec Twenty-first anniversary of External Services
- 20 Dec Temporary television transmitting station near Douglas (Isle of Man) opened
- 1954
- 27 Jan Television Centre (White City site) first brought into use
- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for sound to remain at £1; television and sound combined licence increased to £3
- { 6 Jun— First European exchange of television programmes  
 { 4 Jul with eight countries taking part—United Kingdom, Belgium,

- 12 Feb Swedish Service began  
 18 Mar Finnish Service began  
 9 Apr Danish and Norwegian Services began  
 11 Apr Dutch Service began  
 11 May Hindustani Service began  
 10 Aug Maltese Service began  
 2 Sep Burmese Service began  
 28 Sep Belgian Service (in Flemish and French) began (discontinued 30 Mar. 1952)  
 13 Nov Albanian Service began  
 30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began  
 1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)  
 28 Dec Persian Service began
- 1941  
 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began  
 27 Apr Thai Service began  
 2 May Malay Service began  
 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyü Service began  
 Jun 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service  
 6 Jul London Calling Europe (English) began  
 11 Oct Bengali Service began
- 1942  
 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in Morse transmitted for the Resistance in certain European languages and in English  
 7 Oct Russian Service began
- 1943  
 26 May Russian Service discontinued  
 29 May Luxembourg Service began (discontinued 30 Mar. 1952)  
 4 Jul English by Radio lessons in European Service began  
 4 Jul Japanese Service began
- 1944  
 27 Feb General Forces Programme began (discontinued 31 Dec. 1945)  
 6 Jun D-day: first 'War Report' broadcast
- 1945  
 5 May Last 'War Report' broadcast  
 29 Jul Light Programme introduced
- 1946  
 24 Mar Russian Service resumed  
 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published  
 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for sound; licence for television and sound introduced at £2  
 7 Jun Television Service resumed  
 29 Sep Third Programme introduced
- 1947  
 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years
- 1948  
 11 Oct First television outside broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street: Commonwealth Conference

- 1929  
16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published  
21 Oct Brookmans Park transmitting station opened, marking the beginning of the Regional scheme
- 1930  
21 Jan Broadcast to the world, relayed by various countries, of the opening by King George V of the London Naval Conference in the House of Lords
- 1932  
2 May Broadcasting House, London, opened  
22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC)  
19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated  
25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V
- 1934  
7 Oct Daventry (5XX) superseded by Droitwich high-power transmitter, which broadcast the National Programme
- 1936  
2 Nov High-definition Television Service from Alexandra Palace officially inaugurated  
11 Dec Abdication broadcast by H.R.H. Prince Edward
- 1937  
1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years  
12 May Coronation of King George VI: first outside broadcast by Television Service
- 1938  
3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)  
15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)  
27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)
- 1939  
18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)  
14 May Afrikaans Service began  
24 May First and only time Derby televised  
4 Jun Spanish and Portuguese Services for Europe began  
1 Aug English Service for Europe began  
1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence  
3 Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war  
5 Sep Hungarian Service began  
7 Sep Polish Service began  
8 Sep Czech Service began  
15 Sep Rumanian and Yugoslav Services began  
30 Sep Greek Service began  
20 Nov Turkish Service began
- 1940  
7 Jan Programme for the Forces began  
7 Feb Bulgarian Service began

## SOME NOTABLE BBC DATES

- 1922
- 1 Nov 10s. broadcast receiving licence introduced
- 14 Nov Daily broadcasting began from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2LO)
- 15 Nov Birmingham (5IT) and Manchester (2ZY) stations opened
- 24 Dec Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5NO) station opened
- 1923
- 13 Feb Cardiff (5WA) station opened
- 6 Mar Glasgow (5SC) station opened
- 28 Sep First issue of *Radio Times* published
- 10 Oct Aberdeen (2BD) Station opened
- 30 Dec First Continental programme contributed by landline from Radiola, Paris
- 31 Dec First broadcast of chimes of Big Ben to usher in the New Year
- 1924
- 23 Apr First broadcast speech by King George V from the opening of the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley
- 1 May Edinburgh (2EH) relay station opened
- 11 Jun Liverpool (6LV) relay station opened
- 8 Jul Leeds-Bradford (2LS) relay station opened
- 21 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) high-power station opened for experimental purposes
- 15 Aug Hull (6KH) relay station opened
- 14 Sep Belfast (2BE) station opened
- 16 Sep Nottingham (5NG) relay station opened
- 9 Nov Dundee (2DE) relay station opened
- 21 Nov Stoke-on-Trent (6ST) relay station opened
- 12 Dec Swansea (5SX) relay station opened
- 1925
- 27 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) transferred to Daventry (first BBC long-wave transmitter)
- 16 Oct Special weekly broadcasts to the Continent began from Daventry (5XX)
- 1926
- 26 May First broadcast from the House of Lords—speeches at the banquet of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, including one by the Prince of Wales and one by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill
- 31 Dec The British Broadcasting Company dissolved
- 1927
- 1 Jan The British Broadcasting Corporation constituted under Royal Charter for ten years
- 2 Apr First broadcast of Oxford and Cambridge boat race
- 21 Aug Daventry (5GB) experimental transmitting station opened for alternative programmes in the Midlands
- 11 Nov Chelmsford (5SW) short-wave station opened for experimental broadcasts to Empire
- 1928
- 30 Oct Inauguration of experimental television transmission of still pictures by the Fultograph process from Daventry



a wide variety of subjects. Most booklets are priced at 6*d.* each. Details can be obtained from the address below.

THE BBC HYMN BOOK (published by the Oxford University Press), for use in studio services and in particular at the Daily Service, contains in all over 500 hymns. Words only, 6*s.* net. Full music and words, 15*s.* net.

BROADCAST PSALTER (published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge): words and music (cloth) 7*s.* 6*d.*, words only (cloth) 4*s.*, words only (paper) 2*s.*

NEW EVERY MORNING: the book of Daily Services for Broadcasting. Stiff covers, 5*s.* Paper covers, 3*s.*

THE STORY OF THE PROMS tells the story of these unique concerts from their inception. Fully illustrated, 2*s.* 6*d.*

READING CASES to hold the current copy of *Radio Times*, 4*s.*, *The Listener*, 6*s.*, *London Calling*, 6*s.*

MRS. DALE'S DIARY. Published for 1957 by Waterlow and Sons Ltd. De luxe bound edition, leather 7*s.* 10*d.*; ordinary edition, 6*s.* 3*d.*, Linson bound, 3*s.* 7*d.*

Other publications are issued from time to time. For details and for specimen copies of the weekly journals please write to BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1.

NET SALES of *RADIO TIMES* and *THE LISTENER*  
Average weekly net sales

	Radio Times	The Listener		Radio Times	The Listener
1927	851,657	—	1942	2,718,654	89,583
1928	977,589	—	1943	3,181,095	102,744
1929	1,147,571	27,773	1944	3,679,859	119,774
1930	1,334,063	33,803	1945	4,058,650	129,368
1931	1,575,151	37,586	1946	5,202,937	137,834
1932	1,825,951	38,087	1947	6,237,926	142,236
1933	1,962,047	42,627	1948	7,092,280	150,730
1934	2,155,371	50,670	1949	7,765,361	151,350
1935	2,456,764	52,379	1950	8,108,431	148,217
1936	2,628,757	50,626	1951	7,880,718	137,910
1937	2,821,597	48,180	1952	7,717,501	130,093
1938	2,880,747	50,478	1953	7,903,969	133,105
1939	2,588,433	49,692	1954	8,223,612	137,826
1940	2,302,399	58,554	1955	8,800,715	133,601
1941	2,282,422	80,205			

For details of sales of *School Broadcasting pupils' pamphlets*, see page 91.

## A List of BBC Publications

**RADIO TIMES**, containing full details of all Home, Light, Third, and BBC Television programmes for the week from Sunday to Saturday, is published in seven editions: every Friday, 3*d*. It is available through principal newsagents at local currency rates in most European countries. Annual subscription, including postage, inland, 22*s.*, overseas, 19*s.* 6*d*.

**THE LISTENER** publishes weekly a wide selection of broadcast talks on major topics together with contributed features, new verse, book reviews, and independent criticism of sound and television programmes. It is published every Thursday, price 4*d*. Annual subscription, including postage, inland, 26*s.*, overseas, 24*s.* A U.S.A. and Canadian edition is also available at an annual subscription of \$5, or \$11.50 for three years.

**LONDON CALLING** is the weekly programme journal for listeners to the BBC's world-wide short-wave broadcasts, including the General Overseas Service programmes. It is published in a surface mail edition at an annual rate of 25*s.*, and also in an air mail edition (subscription rates on application).

**LONDON CALLING EUROPE**, published weekly, contains details of daily broadcasts in the European Service of the BBC in English and other languages and texts of English by Radio lessons. Annual postal subscriptions: 5*s.* or local equivalent.

**HIER SPRICHT LONDON** is a weekly magazine in German containing BBC German and Austrian programmes and the European Service transmissions in English. It includes regular English by Radio lessons. Annual subscription: Germany 4 D-M, Austria 40 schillings. Elsewhere, 15*s.* or equivalent.

**ICI LONDRES** is a weekly magazine in French containing BBC French programmes and the European Service transmissions in English. It includes regular English by Radio lessons. Annual subscription: France 650 francs, Belgium 110 francs. Elsewhere, 15*s.* or equivalent.

**RADIO TIMES ANNUAL** is designed to appeal to listeners and viewers of all ages. Numerous illustrated features covering both BBC sound and television. Price 25*s.* 6*d*.

**ARMCHAIR CRICKET**: an illustrated BBC guide to cricket commentaries and broadcasts written by Brian Johnston and Roy Webber. Includes ground plans and glossary of cricket terms. 3*s.*

**THE BBC TELEVISION STORY**: a picture book of BBC television's development through the years. 25*s.* 6*d*.

**BBC ENGINEERING MONOGRAPHS** deal with specialized aspects of the work of the BBC's Engineering Division. About six monographs are published yearly at 5*s.* each. The annual subscription is £1.

**SCHOOLS PUBLICATIONS**, for use in conjunction with BBC Broadcasts to Schools, are issued for the Autumn, Spring, and Summer terms and cover

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

*Representative in Sydney:* J. F. Mudie  
National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia  
*Cables:* Mudie, Abcom, Sydney

B 0657  
BM 3894

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

*Representative in New Delhi:* D. J. G. Holroyde  
Prem House, Connaught Place, New Delhi, India  
*Cables:* Loncalling, Newdelhi

New Delhi 48009

MIDDLE EAST

*Representative in Cairo:* J. Rae  
11 Sharia Ahmed Pasha, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt  
*Cables:* BBC Cairo

Cairo 20942/3

SINGAPORE

BBC Far Eastern Station  
*Head of Service:* C. P. Albany  
P.O. Box 434, Thomson Road Studios, Singapore,  
Malaya  
*Cables:* Febrocast, Singapore

Singapore  
86321/2

FRANCE

*Representative in Paris:* Miss C. G. H. Reeves  
59 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8  
*Cables:* Broadbrit, Paris

Carnot 8672

GERMANY

*BBC German Service Representative, Berlin:* D. R. Masters  
c/o British Centre, Kurfuerstendamm, 156,  
Berlin-Halensee  
*BBC German Service Representative, Bonn:* F. B. Woerdemann  
Gustav-Oel-Str. 10, Bonn

Berlin 93,52,77  
Bonn 2,42,95

NORTH REGION

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester	Manchester Central 2931
<i>Newcastle Representative:</i> E. Wilkinson Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle	Newcastle 20961
<i>Leeds Representative:</i> W. K. Severs Broadcasting House, 146a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2	Leeds 31516
<i>Liverpool Representative:</i> H. R. V. Jordan Rylands Buildings, Lime Street, Liverpool, 1	Liverpool Royal 4724

WEST REGION

Broadcasting House, 27-9 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol, 8	Bristol 33052
<i>Plymouth Representative:</i> V. J. Glassborow, O.B.E. Broadcasting House, Seymour Road, Mannamead, Plymouth	Plymouth 2283

SCOTLAND

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow, W.2	Glasgow Western 8844
<i>Edinburgh Office:</i> Broadcasting House, 5 Queen Street, Edinburgh	Edinburgh 30111
<i>Aberdeen Representative:</i> A. H. S. Paterson, M.B.E., M.C. Broadcasting House, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen	Aberdeen 25233

NORTHERN IRELAND

Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast	Belfast 27411
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WALES

Broadcasting House, 38-40 Park Place, Cardiff	Cardiff 26231
<i>North Wales Representative:</i> S. Jones Bron Castell, High Street, Bangor, North Wales	Bangor 214
<i>West Wales Representative:</i> A. Talfan Davies Broadcasting House, 32 Alexandra Road, Swansea	Swansea 4986

BBC Representatives Overseas

U.S.A.

<i>Representative in New York:</i> E. B. Thorne 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A. <i>Cables:</i> Broadcasts, New York	Circle 7-0656
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CANADA

<i>Representative in Toronto:</i> C. J. Curran c/o The C.B.C., Victoria Building, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada <i>Cables:</i> Curran, Broadcasts, Ottawa	Ottawa 4-8404
<i>Toronto Address:</i> 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada <i>Cables:</i> Curran, Broadcasts, Toronto	Walnut 3-5481

Superintendent Engineer, Recording	A. P. Monson
Superintendent Engineer, Lines	J. H. Holmes
Senior Superintendent Engineer, Sound Broadcasting	F. Williams
Senior Superintendent Engineer, External Broadcasting	F. Axon, D.C.M.
Controller, Television Service Engineering	M. J. L. Pulling, O.B.E.
Superintendent Engineer, Television	D. C. Birkinshaw, M.B.E.
Superintendent Engineer, Television Studios	H. W. Baker
Superintendent Engineer, Television Outside Broadcasts	T. H. Bridgewater
Consulting Civil Engineer	M. T. Tudsbery, C.B.E.

#### *Administration*

Director of Administration	H. Carleton Greene, O.B.E.
Controller, Finance	T. Lochhead, C.B.E.
Chief Accountant	J. G. L. Francis
Controller, Staff Administration	J. H. Arkell
Assistant Controller, Staff Administration	J. H. Rowley
Head of Central Establishment Office	D. Hay
Appointments Officer	D. H. Clarke, O.B.E., M.C.
Head of Staff Training	C. J. Pennethorne Hughes
The Solicitor	E. C. Robbins
General Manager, Publications	G. S. Strode, O.B.E., M.M.
Editor, <i>Radio Times</i>	D. G. Williams
Editor, <i>The Listener</i>	A. E. W. Thomas, D.S.O., M.C.
Head of Publicity	D. Russell
Head of Programme Contracts	W. L. Streeton, O.B.E.
Head of Copyright	Miss M. T. Candler, M.B.E.
Head of Buying	E. C. French
Head of Central Services Group	P. A. Florence, O.B.E.
Head of Secretariat	M. G. Farquharson, O.B.E., M.C.

## BBC Postal Addresses

### LONDON

<i>Head Office:</i> Broadcasting House, London, W.1	<i>Telephones:</i> Langham 4468
<i>Telegrams:</i> Broadcasts, Telex, London	
<i>Cables:</i> Broadcasts, London	
<i>Television:</i> Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W.12	Shepherds Bush 8030
<i>Telegrams:</i> Broadcasts, Telex, London	
<i>Publications:</i> 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1	Welbeck 5577
<i>Telegrams:</i> Broadcasts, Telex, London	

### MIDLAND REGION

Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15	Edgbaston 4888
<i>East Midland Representative:</i> G. Nethercot	Nottingham
Bentinck Buildings, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham	44754
<i>East Anglia Representative:</i> D. C. Bryson, 35 All Saints' Green, Norwich.	Norwich 28841/2

Head of Drama, Television  
 Head of Light Entertainment, Television  
 Head of Talks, Television  
 Head of Music Productions, Television  
 Head of Children's Programmes, Television  
 Head of Outside Broadcasts, Television  
 Head of Television Design  
 Head of Films, Television

M. Barry, O.B.E.  
 R. Waldman  
 R. L. Miall  
 L. P. Salter  
 O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.  
 P. H. Dimmock  
 R. Levin, O.B.E.  
 J. H. Mewett

#### *External Broadcasting*

Director of External Broadcasting  
 Assistant Director of External Broadcasting  
 Head of External Broadcasting Administration  
 Controller, European Services  
 Assistant Controller, European Talks and English Service  
 Head of West European Service  
 Head of German Service  
 Head of East European Service  
 Head of South European Service  
 Head of Scandinavian Service  
 Head of Central European Service  
 Head of European Programme Operations  
 Head of European Productions  
 Head of European Services News Department  
 Controller, Overseas Services  
 Assistant Controller, Overseas Services  
 Head of General Overseas Service  
 Head of Overseas Regional Services  
 Head of Overseas Talks and Features  
 Head of Colonial Service  
 Head of Latin American Service  
 Head of Eastern Service  
 Head of Far Eastern Service  
 Head of Overseas Programme Operations  
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 F. L. M. Shepley  
 H. D. Winther  
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 K. Syrop  
 D. I. Edwards  
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 S. C. Hood, M.B.E.  
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 G. G. Mosley  
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 E. F. Wheeler

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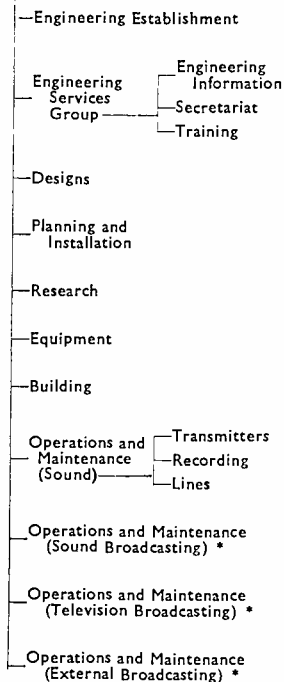
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Assistant Controller, Talks (Sound)	J. C. Thornton
Head of Educational Broadcasting	J. Scupham
Secretary, School Broadcasting Council	R. C. Steele
Head of Religious Broadcasting	Rev. R. McKay

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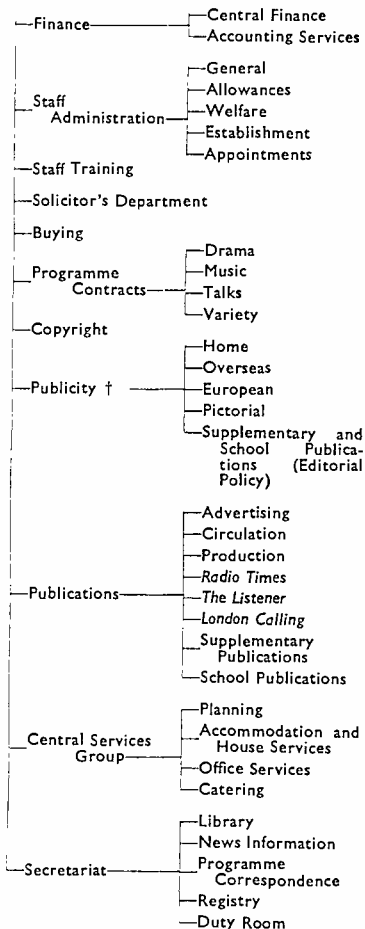
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Head of Programme Planning, Television	Mrs J. R. Spicer

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Civil Engineering



DIRECTOR OF  
ADMINISTRATION

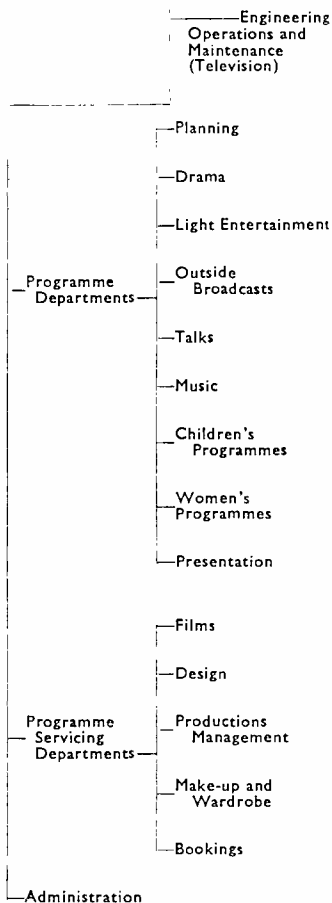


\* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

† Under Director of Administration but Head of Publicity deals with Directors concerned or with the Director-General for all purposes other than administration.



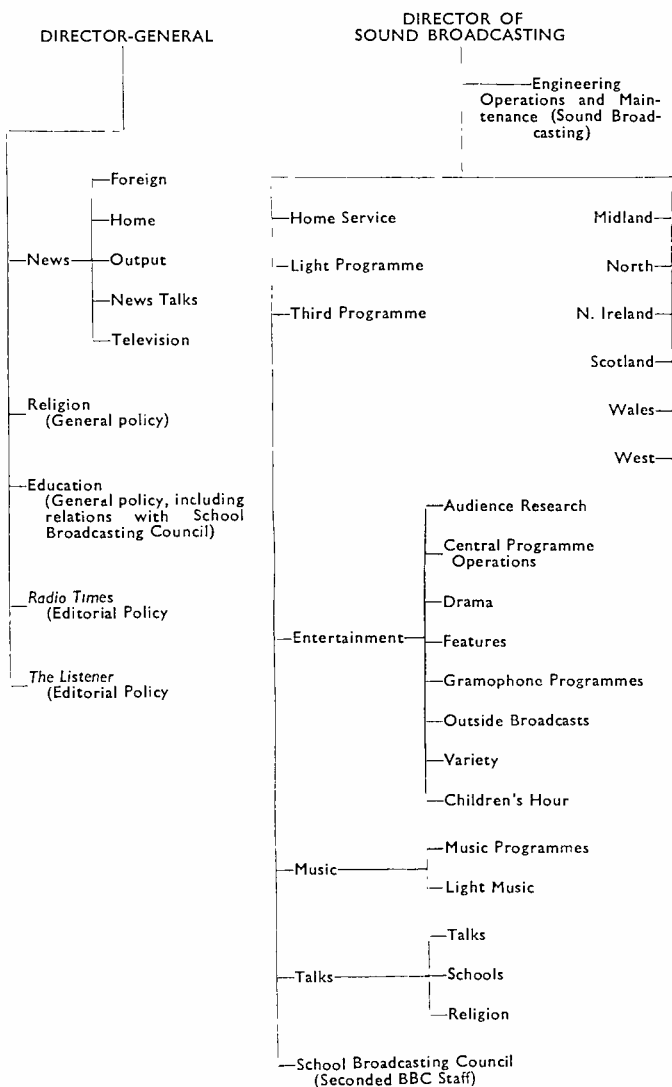
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TELEVISION BROADCASTING



DIRECTOR OF  
EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

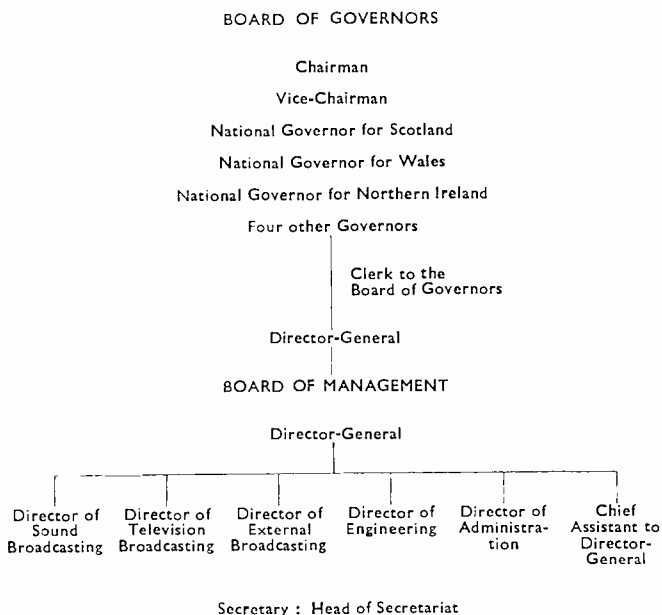


# CHARTS ILLUSTRATING ORGANIZATION OF DIRECTORATES



## ORGANIZATION AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE CORPORATION

THE following Charts are intended to give a broad outline of the way in which the Corporation is organized. The lists of staff which follow after are intended to link up approximately with the Charts so as to indicate who are the people bearing divisional and departmental responsibility; the lists do not include all senior staff in the BBC.



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Mr. J. L. Hardie (*Vice-Chairman*)

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<i>University of Wales, School of Education</i>	Mr. Aneurin Davies
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The Rev. John Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.	The Rev. Roderick Smith
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The Rev. J. Barrett Davies, D.D.	Mr. D. T. Jones
The Rev. Brython M. Davies	Dr. Evan J. Jones
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The Rev. Nevile Davidson, D.D.	The Rev. Canon E. W. Heaton
Mr. G. Elliott Dodds	The Rt. Rev. J. C. Heenan, D.D., the R.C. Bishop of Leeds
The Very Rev. R. C. H. G. Elliott, Dean of Belfast	The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, D.D. Bishop of Manchester
The Most Rev. G. J. Gray, the R.C. Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edin- burgh	The Rev. John Marsh, D.Phil.
The Rev. Derrick A. Greeves	Mrs. N. Oldfield
The Rev. F. Greeves	The Rev. E. A. Payne, D.D.
	Dr. Edna Roe
	The Rev. D. Stewart
	The Rev. S. M. Watts, D.D.

*Midland Regional Religious Advisory Committee*

The Very Rev. Hedley R. Burrows, Dean of Hereford ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Professor M. V. C. Jeffreys, C.B.E.
The Very Rev. R. A. Beddoes, Provost of Derby	The Ven. W. A. Parker, Archdeacon of Stafford
The Rev. W. J. Coggan	The Rev. J. C. Rendall
The Rev. Fr. J. D. Crichton	The Rev. W. Russell Shearer
The Rev. L. Davison	Miss Eileen Spelman, O.B.E.
The Rev. Canon R. A. Edwards	The Rev. Canon F. F. Guy Warman
	The Very Rev. T. A. Welch

# ADVISORY COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES

## *The General Advisory Council*

At the time of going to press the membership of the Council was in course of reconstruction following the completion of its normal four-year term of appointment. The following had agreed to serve on the Council during a new term of appointment beginning 1st October 1956:

Mr. Norman Fisher ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Mrs. Elspeth Huxley
The Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H., J.P., D.L., M.P. ( <i>Deputy Chairman</i> )	Lady James
Dr. W. Greenhouse Alt	Mr. Walter James
The Rt. Rev. F. A. Cockin, D.D., Bishop of Bristol	Sir Lewis Jones, LL.D.
Mr. Alan Bullock	Mr. J. H. Lawrie
Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.	Lady Megan Lloyd George
The Rt. Hon. Clement E. Davies, Q.C., M.P.	Miss Esther McCracken
Sir Lincoln Evans, C.B.E.	The Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay, C.M.G., M.P.
The Viscountess Falmouth, C.B.E.	Sir Wilfrid Martineau, M.C., T.D.
Mr. L. Farrer-Brown	Mr. J. C. Masterman, O.B.E.
Professor T. Finnegan, LL.D.	Sir Charles Morris, LL.D.
Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.	The Rt. Hon. the Lord Oaksey, D.S.O., T.D.
Mr. Charles J. Geddes, C.B.E.	Professor S. G. Raybould, Ph.D.
The Hon. Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, K.C.M.G.	Mrs. Mary D. Stocks
Professor John Graham, C.B.E.	The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. W. Glenvil Hall, M.P.	Lady Tweedsmuir, M.P.
Mr. Clyde Higgs, M.C.	Professor G. P. Wells, F.R.S., Sc.D.
Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, F.R.S.	The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Waverley, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.
	The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger, M.P.
	Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., F.R.S.

## *Northern Ireland Advisory Council*

The Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Mulholland Bt., D.L., National Governor for Northern Ireland ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Major H. R. Haslett, C.B.E., D.L.
Professor T. Finnegan, LL.D. ( <i>Vice-Chairman</i> )	Mr. R. Victor Hawthorne
Mr. J. C. Beckett	Mr. Arthur W. Hogg
Mr. J. J. Campbell	Mrs. Sylvia Kastell
Mr. A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P.	Miss Irene McAlery
The Hon. Mrs. Viola Grosvenor	Mr. M. J. McLaughlin
Major J. R. E. Harden, D.S.O., M.C., D.L.	Mr. S. O'Boyle
	Mr. R. H. O'Connor, M.P.
	Miss Sadie Patterson, M.B.F.
	Mr. J. U. Stewart.

are appointed by the BBC. They do not receive any remuneration for their work for the Corporation in this capacity. The members are normally appointed for a period of four or five years at different times so as to provide a change of membership with overall continuity.

Apart from the single executive function entrusted to the General Advisory Council, which is mentioned above, the School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales are the only bodies of this kind which have executive functions. They have certain well-defined responsibilities in the field of school broadcasting, and they employ a staff of education officers who are seconded for the purpose from the BBC's establishment.

Individual persons have also from time to time been appointed as advisers to the BBC on particular subjects, but the great bulk of the BBC's consultation is carried out on a day-to-day basis in relation to the needs of the programmes. Consultation with regard to individual programmes and especially with regard to important series of talks or discussions is very extensive, and brings the BBC into constant touch at different levels with Government departments and national and local organizations covering almost every sphere of the national life.

## NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

### *The Broadcasting Council for Scotland*

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Councillor I. A. Johnson-Gilbert C.B.E.
Mr. Peter Boyd, F.R.I.C.S.	Mr. A. D. Mackellar, O.B.E.
Sir Alick D. Buchanan-Smith, C.B.E., T.D., D.Sc.	Sir John Mann, C.B.E.
Sir Cecil Graves, K.C.M.G., M.C.	Mrs. Rona Mavor The Rev. T. M. Murchison

### *The Broadcasting Council for Wales*

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, K.C.M.G., LL.D. ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Alderman T. J. Evans, M.B.E. Major John F. Green, T.D.
Captain G. L. Bennett-Evans, O.B.E.	Mr. E. H. Hickery Mr. H. Brindle Jones
Lady Olwen Carey-Evans	Dr. Thomas Parry Mr. Richard Thomas

## **Membership of the National Broadcasting Councils and of the BBC's Advisory Councils and Committees**

THE membership of the National Broadcasting Councils and of the Advisory Councils and Committees is shown on the following pages.

The BBC has always been empowered under the Charter to appoint 'persons or committees' for the purpose of advising the Corporation, and this power has been very amply used, both as to persons and as to committees. Advice has thus been regularly available to the BBC on such subjects as religious broadcasting, charitable appeals, music, agriculture, and school broadcasting. Councils or committees are in existence now covering these fields and their advice with regard to policy is of constant value.

In 1934 the BBC appointed a General Advisory Council of distinguished and representative membership; this Council has been maintained ever since, apart from a break during the war years. Under the 1952 Charter the appointment of a General Advisory Council became for the first time a statutory requirement, and the Council was entrusted with the responsibility for nominating panels with the function of selecting the members of the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales (*see page 19*).

Regional Advisory Councils were brought into existence under the first post-war Charter of 1947, and they have continued to function in the English regions and in Northern Ireland. The Advisory Councils for Scotland and Wales ceased to exist after the granting of the 1952 Charter, which provided for the formation of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales. When the BBC's Board of Governors was enlarged under the 1952 Charter, so as to include National Governors for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, the National Governors for Scotland and Wales became *ex officio* chairmen of the Scottish and Welsh Councils, respectively, and the National Governor for Northern Ireland became *ex officio* chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council. The members of all these bodies

The Light Programme presented the second annual Festival of Dance Music at the Royal Albert Hall in March–April 1956. For the fourth successive year the BBC sponsored a Light Music Festival of five concerts at the Royal Festival Hall, with the BBC Concert Orchestra, in conjunction with the L.C.C., in June 1956. For the second year (1956) the BBC Concert Orchestra paid eight weekly visits to seaside resorts on the south and south-east coast, under its newly-appointed conductor, Vilem Tausky, beginning on 13 July.

The BBC keenly encourages the Brass Band movement and aims to increase the repertoire by competitions for works specially written for these bands. In May 1956, the contests were held in Edinburgh. (*See also page 74.*)

### BBC ORCHESTRAS

<i>Orchestra</i>	<i>Conductor</i>	<i>No. of Players</i>
BBC SYMPHONY	Sir Malcolm Sargent	90
BBC CONCERT	Vilem Tausky	54
BBC VARIETY	Paul Fenoulhet	28
BBC REVUE	Harry Rabinowitz	28
BBC SCOTTISH	Ian Whyte	57
BBC NORTHERN	John Hopkins	57
BBC MIDLAND LIGHT	Gerald Gentry	39
BBC WELSH	Rae Jenkins	37
BBC WEST OF ENGLAND LIGHT	Frank Cantell	30
BBC NORTHERN IRELAND LIGHT	David Curry	21
BBC NORTHERN VARIETY	Alyn Ainsworth	26
BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY	Jack Leon	21
LONDON STUDIO PLAYERS (a group of musicians who combine to form various light music ensembles of different sizes and under different titles)		

### BBC CLUB

SOCIAL and sports clubs, maintained by grants from the Corporation and by members' subscriptions, are at all the larger BBC centres. For London members a sports ground at Motpur Park gives facilities for cricket Association and Rugby football, hockey, tennis, netball, and there is a children's playground, and a well-appointed pavilion. Among the club activities are amateur dramatics, sailing, riding, motoring, rambling golf, squash, skating, art, bridge, chess, photography, dancing, swimming, table tennis, and philately. London members also enjoy social facilities in Chandos Street and Surrey Street, where bars, lounges, and reading-rooms are available. A library service is provided.

In the Regions and at transmitting stations the Club facilities provided depend on the number of local members and the accommodation available. Reciprocal social facilities are available between all Regional and Transmitter Clubs and the London Club.

The following Reith Lectures have been published in book form :

*Authority and the Individual*, by Bertrand Russell. Allen & Unwin. 1949. 6s.

*Doubt and Certainty in Science*, by J. Z. Young. Oxford University Press. 1951. 7s. 6d.

*The Problem of Power*, by Lord Radcliffe. Secker & Warburg. 1952. 8s. 6d.

*The World and the West*, by A. J. Toynbee. Oxford University Press. 1953. 7s. 6d.

*Science and the Common Understanding*, by J. R. Oppenheimer. Oxford University Press. 1954. 8s. 6d.

*Britain and the Tide of World Affairs*, by Sir Oliver Franks. Oxford University Press. 1955. 5s.

*The Englishness of English Art*, by Nikolaus Pevsner. Architectural Press. 1956. 16s.

### PUBLIC CONCERTS

The BBC's public concerts in London and the provinces supplement the broadcasts of serious music from the studio.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra gave its usual season of ten concerts at the Royal Festival Hall, from October 1955 to March 1956. One of the concerts, on 22 February 1956, which was to have been conducted by Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt, was cancelled during the dispute between the Musicians' Union and the BBC. Sir Malcolm Sargent conducted six of the concerts; the guest conductors were Sir Eugene Goossens, Otto Klemperer, and Eugen Jochum. Among the new works heard were: Rolf Liebermann's Concerto for jazz band and orchestra (first performance in England); Frank Martin's Oratorio *Golgotha* (first public performance in England); Karl Amadeus Hartmann's Symphony No. 3 (first public performance in England); and, in the final concert, Edmund Rubbra's Concerto in G for piano and orchestra (first performance), which was commissioned by the BBC. The season's soloists included Clifford Curzon, Pierre Fournier, André Gertler, Ilse Hollweg, Maria Stader, and Denis Matthews.

In May 1956, Pierre Monteux conducted two concerts with the BBC Symphony Orchestra at the Royal Festival Hall.

The Promenade Concerts reached their sixty-second season in the summer of 1956. Sponsored by the BBC since 1927, these concerts run annually for eight weeks, and the forty-nine nights are attended by a huge audience, ranging, season by season, from 250,000 to 300,000.

Provincial visits by the BBC Symphony Orchestra are a regular part of its schedule. In 1955 it gave concerts at Blackburn, Hull, Sheffield, Bradford, and Leeds, three concerts at the Edinburgh Festival, two at the Swansea Festival, and another at Bristol. Early in 1956 the Orchestra paid first visits to Salisbury Cathedral and Huddersfield; went to Belfast, Londonderry, and Dublin in April; and in June embarked on another European tour, the fourth since its formation in 1930, making first appearances in Copenhagen, Bergen, Helsinki, and Stockholm.

## MORE ABOUT THE BBC

A miscellany of information about the BBC, its organization and work is contained in this section

### THE REITH LECTURES

EACH year the BBC invites an acknowledged authority in a particular field to undertake some study or original research and to give listeners the results of his work in a series of broadcasts. These broadcasts are known as the Reith Lectures, after the BBC's first Director-General.

Announcing the foundation of the Lectures in the summer of 1947, Sir William Haley, then Director-General, said:

'What the people of this country owe to the vision of the man who first guided British broadcasting has yet to be adequately assessed. His conception of what broadcasting should strive after, of the ideals it should serve, and the standards it should attain, was one of the great social acts of our time. Nothing could be more appropriate than that the most serious effort the BBC has yet made to use broadcasting in the field of thought should be linked with the name of its founder.'

The Lectures were inaugurated in the hope that they would become a valuable national institution as a stimulus to thought and a contribution to knowledge. The Corporation itself decides the choice of speaker and subject, taking such outside advice as may be necessary.

Originally broadcast in the Home Service, the Lectures are also used extensively in the Overseas Services, and recordings are issued by the Transcription Service.

The following is a list of Reith Lecturers and their subjects:

- 1948 Bertrand Russell: *Authority and the Individual*
- 1949 Robert Birley: *Britain in Europe: Reflections on the Development of European Society*
- 1950 J. Z. Young: *Doubt and Certainty in Science*
- 1951 Lord Radcliffe of Werneth: *The Problem of Power*
- 1952 A. J. Toynbee: *The World and the West*
- 1953 J. R. Oppenheimer: *Science and the Common Understanding*
- 1954 Sir Oliver Franks: *Britain and the Tide of World Affairs*
- 1955 Nikolaus Pevsner: *The Englishness of English Art*

Owing to the variation from week to week in the number and nature of the programmes, it is not possible to guarantee that tickets can be sent for any particular show, neither is it possible to build up a waiting list for any particular show; but the Ticket Unit will do its best to send applicants tickets for the type of show for which they apply. These are categorized as follows: (a) *Sound*: Variety programmes, Panel or Quiz-type programmes, Light Music programmes, Modern Dance Music programmes, Chamber Music programmes, Symphony Orchestra programmes, Modern or Old-time Dancing programmes. (b) *Television*: Panel or Quiz-type programmes, Variety programmes.

Applicants should indicate the type of performance they wish to see, giving perhaps two alternatives, and enclose a stamped addressed envelope. Applications will not be acknowledged, but tickets will be sent four or five days before the date of the performance.

If visitors from outside London indicate the period during which they will be in London, every effort will be made to send a ticket for the appropriate time. In the case of London residents there may be a little delay. Applicants are requested to note that normally it is not possible to send more than one or two double tickets to any individual, and children under the age of twelve are not admitted to BBC studios.

### **Visits to BBC Premises**

ARRANGEMENTS for seeing round Broadcasting House and other centres can be made only exceptionally. No facilities are available for the general public. People with a special or professional interest are advised to write to the BBC, London, W.1, or to the Controller in their own Region; visitors to this country from overseas should address themselves to the Head of External Services Liaison, BBC, London, W.1.

### **Writing to the BBC**

ALL letters are acknowledged, and careful consideration is given to the views expressed and the suggestions put forward. As far as possible, answers are supplied to enquiries relating to specific items in the programmes, but requests entailing detailed research or lengthy typewritten lists cannot normally be met. Copies of scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances. (*See page 103.*)

### **Gramophone Record Requests**

SUGGESTIONS for request programmes should be addressed simply to the title of the programme concerned, preferably on a postcard.

The General Overseas Service broadcasts 'Forces Favourites' to the Far Eastern Command; the programme is a popular link with home for Service men and women in Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Ceylon, and Pakistan. Listeners in the United Kingdom who would like to send a message and choose a record for a member of their family serving in the Far East should write to FORCES FAVOURITES FOR THE FAR EAST, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1, and should give the serviceman's full name, rank, where stationed, and the relationship of the writer.

Another General Overseas Service request programme is for Forces in the Middle East (including Cyprus), the Mediterranean areas, East and West Africa. In addition to requests from the Forces themselves, this programme also includes requests from families in the United Kingdom or Forces in these areas. Listeners should write giving the same service details as for the Far Eastern programme to FORCES FAVOURITES FOR THE MIDDLE EAST, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.



*Note:* If the person sought is known to be on board a ship at sea, a message can be broadcast only if the ship is not equipped for the reception of wireless telegraphy. Further, there must exist the possibility that the return of the person sought can be hastened by broadcasting an SOS.

SOS AND POLICE MESSAGES BROADCAST 1 JANUARY  
TO 31 DECEMBER 1955

	<i>Success- ful</i>	<i>Unsuc- cessful</i>	<i>Not Known</i>
SOS messages broadcast from London	165	85	73
SOS messages broadcast from Regions	53	48	21
Total number broadcast: 445	218	133	94
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	116	144	
Regions	61	78	
Total number broadcast: 399	177	222	
Police messages for lost drugs and 'Special messages':			
London	1	5	
Regions	4	8	
Total number broadcast: 18	5	13	

### Broadcast Appeals

BROADCAST appeals for charity are made on Sunday evening each week in the Home Service and also—since January 1956—on one Sunday each quarter in the Television Service. In selecting the charitable causes for which appeals are broadcast, the BBC has the expert guidance and advice of the United Kingdom Appeals Advisory Committee and its subsidiary committees in London and in other parts of the country (*see pages 234-5*). Application forms for the use of charitable organizations together with a note on the conditions governing broadcast appeals will be sent on request by the secretary of the appropriate appeals committee. The total response to the Week's Good Cause appeals in the Home Service in 1955 was £166,390.

In addition to the Sunday evening appeals there is an annual Christmas Day appeal on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. In 1955 this appeal was broadcast in the Home Service and the Light Programme by the Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Monckton, and resulted in donations amounting to £23,585.

Special appeals of national interest are also broadcast from time to time either in sound or television.

### Tickets for BBC Shows

MEMBERS of the public who wish to see a performance of either a Sound or Television show enacted before an audience can obtain tickets by writing to the BBC Ticket Unit, Broadcasting House, W.1.

General applications for employment should be addressed as follows:

(a) Programme, Editorial, and Administrative staffs concerned with all services in Sound and Television Broadcasting in London or Regional Centres, to: APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.I.

(b) Engineering staff, including Graduate Engineer Apprentices, and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled staff concerned with engineering operations, Sound and Television Broadcasting, in London or Regional Studios or Transmitters, to:

ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.I.

(c) Staff in the Clerical, Secretarial, and other categories:

In London to—APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.I.

In Regional Centres to—the Midland, North or West Regional Executives or the Northern Ireland, Scottish or Welsh Executives at the addresses given on page 244.

Applicants should give full particulars of age, education, experience, and qualifications, and should state the kind of work in which they are interested.

A booklet *Recruitment of Staff* outlines the Corporation's practice and overall requirements in the recruitment of its staff. There is also a leaflet describing the four main training schemes for young men and women who have considerable education qualifications. This booklet and leaflet may be obtained on application to the APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.I.

A booklet *Engineers in the BBC* outlines the Corporation's requirements for engineering staff. This may be obtained on application to the ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.I.

### Rules for SOS Messages

THE following is a summary of the rules concerning the various SOS and police messages which are at times included in BBC broadcasts.

*For Relatives of Sick Persons.* Such SOS messages are broadcast only when the hospital or doctor certifies that the patient is dangerously ill and when all other means of communication have failed. Normally the full name of the person sought, and the relationship, must be given. The message is broadcast only if the patient is asking to see a relative or the doctor considers that this would be beneficial.

*For Missing Persons.* Only official requests originated by the police are considered.

*For Witnesses of Accidents.* Such requests are broadcast only when they are contained in official messages originated by the police.

*Appeals for Special Apparatus, foods, or drugs for treatment of rare diseases* will be broadcast only at the request of major hospitals and after all other means of obtaining them have failed.

There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

Requests may be made by personal call, by letter, or by telephone. The service is confined to requests originating in and concerning people or events within the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands (*see note on following page*). Messages are broadcast once only, and cannot be repeated.

## **Auditions**

MUSIC, drama, and variety auditions are arranged regularly by the appropriate sound broadcasting departments; similar arrangements are in force for television, and in each of the Regions. The procedure varies, but normally several producers and other experts are present, and considerable use is made of outside assessors. Artists who have succeeded in an audition are placed on a waiting list to be offered a broadcasting engagement when opportunity arises.

Applications should be addressed to the BBC, London, W.1: arrangements are made to see that they are brought to the attention of the department concerned. For Regional auditions, applications should be made to the Controller of the appropriate Region.

## **Submission of Scripts and Scores**

CAREFUL arrangements are made to see that all original contributions in the form of scripts or scores are considered by competent readers and by the appropriate programme authorities. Typescripts of talks or short stories for broadcasting should be addressed to the Head of Talks Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. In the case of radio plays complete scripts, or a brief synopsis with specimen dialogue, clearly typed, should be sent to the Script Editor, Drama (Sound), Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Outlines of suggestions for variety programmes together with indication of treatment and dialogue should be sent to the Script Editor, Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Typescripts for Children's Hour (brief synopsis and specimen dialogue in the case of plays) should be submitted to Children's Hour, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

All television scripts should be submitted to the Script Supervisor, Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W.12, who will ensure that they are seen by the relevant department. No special lay-out or camera directions are required.

Typescripts which have a specific local interest may be submitted to the appropriate BBC Regional Office.

Music scores should be addressed to the Music Programme Organizer, Broadcasting House, W.1.

## **Recruitment**

ALTHOUGH vacancies on the Programme, Editorial, Administrative, and Engineering Staffs concerned with all services in Sound and Television Broadcasting are frequently filled by promotion, many are advertised in the Press and filled in public competition. Fields of candidates derived from public advertisements are supplemented from a Register of outstanding general candidates and by those nominated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the University Appointments Boards or Committees, to whom copies of advertisements are sent. Most vacancies call for some specialized experience and qualifications.

It is impossible to see every applicant, and the procedure is to compile a short list of candidates for interview.

Vacancies on the Clerical and Secretarial staff and in other categories are filled both by public advertisement and from general applications.

frigerators, bed-warmers, lifts, and (in the case of television) the ignition systems of cars and motor cycles. Interference with reception of sound broadcasting is sometimes caused by neighbouring television sets, and this is usually heard as a high-pitched whistle. Its effect is most serious on the Light Programme long wavelength, 1500 metres.

Before introducing legislation on the suppression of such interference, the Government has considered all aspects of this problem, including the degree of suppression that can reasonably be obtained without imposing intolerable burdens, financial and otherwise, on the manufacturer or user of the equipment. It was also necessary to define how and where the interference is to be measured and to ensure that reliable and not unreasonably expensive measuring equipment can be produced for use by manufacturers and others.

To advise him on these problems, the Postmaster General appointed a number of Committees. Following the report of the committee dealing with ignition interference, regulations were made under which all new cars, motor cycles, other vehicles, and stationary installations using internal-combustion engines with spark ignition sold after 1 July 1953 had to be fitted with ignition interference suppressors. Further regulations came into force on 1 September 1955, dealing with the suppression of interference from refrigerators and small electric motors.

The listener, and the viewer too, can do much to lessen the effect of interference by using a suitable and properly installed outdoor aerial,\* and he can make sure that interference is not being caused by equipment in his own house. Worn or faulty electric switches and ill-fitting plugs on portable appliances are frequent sources of interference.

When the listener or viewer has taken all reasonable steps, and interference is still spoiling his reception, he can enlist the aid of the Post Office Radio Interference Service by completing the form attached to a pamphlet (*Good Wireless and Television Reception*) obtainable from most main Post Offices.

\* Three leaflets, the *Listener's Aerial*, *VHF Aerials*, and the *Viewer's Aerial* are available free on request from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, London, W.1.

instances are shared with other services. In general, as they affect the United Kingdom, they are as follows:

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Bandwidth Mc/s</i>	<i>Use</i>
Band I	41-68	Television. The seventeen BBC transmitting stations now in service or under construction are accommodated in Band I.
Band II	87.5-100	Sound broadcasting. The chain of VHF stations under construction by the BBC will operate in Band II.
Band III	174-216	Television. At present other services are operating in this band but the eight channels in it are being cleared for television broadcasting; three channels are being used by stations of the I.T.A.
Band IV	470-585	Television. For future developments.
Band V	610-940	Television. For future developments.

Band III is already widely used for television in Europe, the U.S.A., and elsewhere; Bands IV and V are being developed in the U.S.A. but the engineering problems involved are not yet fully solved.

It is not only accurate but much more convenient to refer to these wavebands in terms of their frequencies in megacycles per second (Mc/s) rather than in terms of wavelengths. The corresponding wavelength in metres can be readily found if required from the relationship:

$$\text{Wavelength (metres)} = \frac{300}{\text{Frequency (Mc/s)}}$$

Thus the wavelength corresponding to 41 Mc/s is  $\frac{300}{41} = 7\frac{1}{2}$  metres approximately (actually 7.31707...).

An increasing number of listeners and viewers complain that their enjoyment of the programmes is spoilt by interference caused by electrical equipment nearby. Such interference is usually heard as a more or less continuous crackling or buzzing noise with a loud 'click' every time the interfering apparatus is switched on or off; it may be visible on the television screen as patterns of lines, white flashes, or bands of light. Many electrical appliances used in the home or for industrial purposes are capable of causing such interference, some common offenders being sewing-machine motors, vacuum cleaners, electric drills, re-

such areas reception may vary within very wide limits both in strength of signal and quality of the picture because of changes in atmospheric conditions. There may also at times be interference from foreign stations, particularly during the summer months. These difficulties, together with that of multiple images or ghosts on the screen which may be caused by reflection of the signal by hills, large buildings, steel towers, gas holders, and so on, can best be minimized by using an efficient type of directional aerial and mounting it as high above the ground as is practicable. A local television dealer who has had experience of these problems will be able to give expert advice. The same problems that arise in fringe areas may also be encountered by viewers living not many miles from the transmitting station but who live in a deep valley or on the wrong side of a range of hills.

The expansion of television and the still-growing requirements of sound broadcasting throughout the world have made it essential to find additional wavelengths on which to operate the large number of transmitting stations involved. At the same time, extra wavelength space is needed for the many other services which use radio as a means of communication. If mutual interference is to be avoided, the allocation of wavelengths must be done on a world-wide basis because some services use radio for long-distance communication, and some users, such as ships and aircraft, may travel to any part of the world. The overall allocations of wavebands—that is, blocks of wavelengths—are agreed at periodic Conventions convened by the International Telecommunication Union, a body formed by the Governments of some eighty countries throughout the world; the most recent was the Atlantic City Convention in 1947. Subsequent Regional Conferences are held to allocate individual wavelengths to broadcasting stations. In Europe the Conference at Copenhagen in 1948 produced the current Wavelength Plan, which came into force in 1950; there are now about twice as many broadcasting stations working in Europe as were provided for in this Plan.

At Atlantic City additional wavebands were allocated for television and sound broadcasting. These wavebands differ slightly in different regions of the world, and in some

## PRACTICAL ADVICE

This section is designed to give helpful information and to guide those who wish to contribute to the BBC's programmes

### SOME PROBLEMS OF RECEPTION

RECEPTION of BBC sound programmes broadcast on medium waves continues in many areas to suffer interference from other European stations. However, a large and rapidly increasing number of listeners is now able to receive these sound programmes free from interference by listening to them in the very high frequency band, where the VHF/FM service was introduced in May 1955. At the end of the first year, six of the new VHF transmitting stations had been put into service, and by the end of 1956 all ten stations in the first stage of the BBC's plan should be working (*see map and table on pages 194 and 195*). Approval from the Postmaster General to proceed with a further group of six stations was received in August 1956 (*see p. 134*).

The VHF service does not, of course, replace the existing services on long and medium waves which will continue for many years and which the BBC will continue to do all in its power to maintain and improve.

To obtain the best reception of the VHF sound broadcasts many listeners find it necessary to use a more efficient aerial than the one generally included inside the cabinet of the set for 'local' reception. Without a good aerial, ignition interference can be a nuisance (as with television which also uses the very high frequency band), and reflections of the signal which cause 'ghosts' on television can produce severe distortion on the sound programmes.

The main problems of television reception, apart from local interference, occur in the 'fringe' areas which lie at a considerable distance from the transmitting station. In

further exchanges was drawn up from the period October 1954 to the end of the year. At this point, Great Britain had temporarily to withdraw, but the BBC had reached the conclusion that it was now justified in placing an order with the Post Office for a permanent television link in each direction between London and the Continent. The first section, consisting of co-axial cables between London and St. Margaret's Bay, was completed in September 1955. The next section, a two-way radio link across the Channel to be operated in conjunction with the French PTT, is expected to be completed by 1958. In the meantime, the BBC and RTF have installed and are now operating a temporary two-way radio link across the Channel.

From September 1955 the BBC joined the network permanently and became a regular contributor. At the same time, selected programmes from abroad were regularly shown in BBC television, with the participation, on occasion, of up to fourteen networks. And Eurovision is still expanding.



yet in operation, helped convey the signals over Belgian territory, and the result was that the Coronation television broadcasts of 2 June 1953 were relayed by twelve television transmitters in France, the Netherlands, and Western Germany. In addition, over a period of a week both before and after Coronation day more than twenty normal BBC programmes were relayed by these countries.

Switzerland started an experimental service in September 1953 with a transmitter near Zürich, Belgium followed in October with a bi-lingual service in French and Flemish from Brussels, and in January 1954 Italy opened its service with a network of eight transmitters. In February 1954, Denmark began a regular service with a transmitter in Copenhagen. (Since then seven other European Services have opened.)

The next step in European television was the linking up of those eight countries with a television service. The technical problems were immense, as some of the participating countries had not yet built up a national network, and temporary equipment had to be installed to link their stations with neighbouring countries. Furthermore, the network had to include two-way or at least reversible links to transmit television signals in either direction, depending on which country was originating a programme at the time. These problems were tackled with great determination by the national broadcasting organizations, by the equipment manufacturers, and also by the various postal authorities who are responsible for national internal communications arrangements, both for vision and for sound, and who were, therefore, intimately concerned with the establishment of the network. On 6 June 1954, a network of forty-four transmitters in eight countries broadcast the first programme of the series. A highlight of the first day's programmes was a visit to the Vatican, at the end of which viewers throughout Europe were able to see and hear His Holiness The Pope.

After this series of exchanges it was decided, as a result of the experience gained, that the next series should concentrate on two, three, or four adjacent countries and the normal programmes of the countries concerned instead of the 'specially contrived' kind. On these lines a schedule of

## EUROPEAN TELEVISION PROGRAMME EXCHANGES

THE interchange of television programmes between certain West European countries has become a reality during the past six years. Many technical problems had to be solved and many difficulties overcome to make these exchanges possible.

In August 1950, on the occasion of the first BBC cross-channel programme from the north coast of France, the BBC shipped to Calais television cameras and other equipment and set up microwave radio links to carry the vision signals across the Channel and on to London by a series of hops. Thus the centenary celebrations at Calais of the laying of the first telegraph cable between England and France were brought instantaneously to the screens of English viewers, although they were not seen on French television.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française and the British Broadcasting Corporation then decided to link up their two television services (the only ones in Europe at that time) so that programmes originating either in France or Britain could be seen simultaneously by viewers in both countries. But the television services of the two countries use different standards, the English system based on a 405-line picture and the French on one of 819 lines. The two systems could not, therefore, be directly connected together, and there was no known means of converting from one set of standards to the other. This problem, tackled in Britain by the BBC Research Department and in France by the French firm of Radio Industrie, was solved by February 1952 on both sides of the Channel. There followed in July of that year a week of programmes jointly conceived and produced in Paris by French and British producers and seen simultaneously by French and British television viewers.

When the Coronation television broadcasts were planned, the British Zone of Germany and the Netherlands were about to introduce television services, adopting yet a third television standard—the 625-line system. The problem was overcome, and Belgium, whose television service was not

broadcasting stations can be carried out at Jurbise-Masnuy, near Mons.

### *Other International Bodies*

The BBC also participates in the work of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). This is a specialized agency of the United Nations with its headquarters in Geneva. It is a union of sovereign countries or groups of territories and its purpose is to maintain and develop cooperation to improve and rationalize telecommunications of all kinds. Conferences are held and the Union issues agreements and recommendations on frequency allocations and technical and operating standards. Whenever broadcasting interests are involved the Corporation has representatives on United Kingdom committees and at conferences, either as members of a United Kingdom delegation or as independent observers.

The ITU has three permanent consultative committees and the Corporation is interested in two of these—The International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and The International Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIF).

These organize studies and issue recommendations and information on technical and operating problems. The Corporation takes an active part in any work and meetings that relate to broadcasting matters.

The International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), a part of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), which is concerned with standards for all electrical equipment, also holds international meetings and publishes information and recommendations on matters specially related to the control and suppression of interference caused by electrical equipment. The Corporation is represented on the U.K. committee and delegation concerned.

The BBC also has long-established relations with the United Nations Radio Division, with the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organization (UNESCO), and with the Council of Europe.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Some indication of the BBC's relations with international bodies is given here

### EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

INTERNATIONAL co-operation can materially assist in the solution of many problems in broadcasting; and for some of them it is indispensable. The international organization in Western Europe which embraces the whole field of broadcasting and television is the European Broadcasting Union, and the BBC is a prominent member of it.

Arising out of the political division of Europe which followed the end of the second World War, the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) was established in 1950 with its administrative headquarters at Geneva and its technical centre in Brussels. It now has twenty-five active members among the broadcasting organizations in Europe and twelve associate members from outside Europe, including the U.S.A. and most of the nations of the Commonwealth. The BBC provided the first President of the Union in 1950 and again in 1955 the Director-General of the BBC, Sir Ian Jacob, was elected to that office. The EBU meets every year in general assembly, and one of its members acts as host organization; the last two general assemblies took place in London and in Rome, and the 1956 meeting was in Aix-en-Provence.

These meetings, which provide opportunities for the exchange of views and information, and the various committees which consider special questions in detail, have resulted in very valuable co-operation among members in respect of their many common problems, whether in the programme, technical, or legal fields.

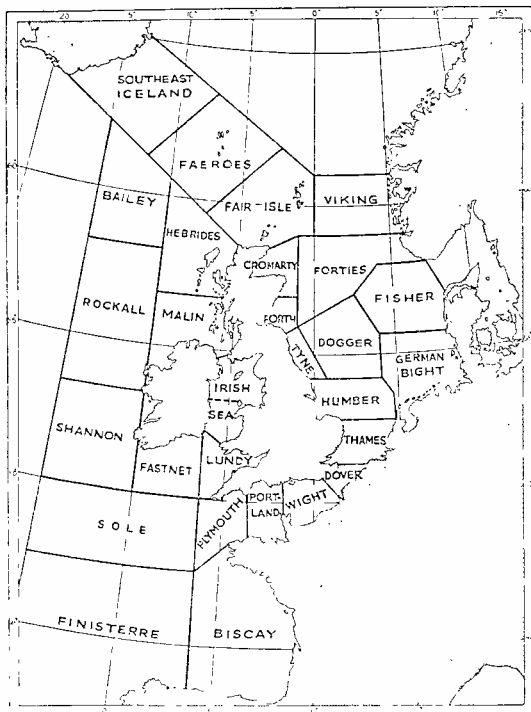
The Union maintains a Technical Monitoring Station, where frequency measurements and other observations on

(b) SEA AREAS: LIGHT PROGRAMME (1500 METRES ONLY)  
SHIPPING FORECAST (*Times are GMT*)

*Sundays:* Five-minute bulletins at 06.45 hrs and 11.00 hrs, and a two-minute bulletin at 18.28 hrs.

*Weekdays:* Five-minute bulletins at 06.45 hrs, 12.40 hrs, and 23.00 hrs, and a two-minute bulletin at 16.58 hrs.

The five-minute bulletins consist of a gale warning summary, general forecast for next twenty-four hours, coastal sea area forecasts for next twenty-four hours and latest observations from some coastal stations.



This map shows the boundaries of the coastal sea areas named in the shipping forecasts (sea areas).

#### GREENWICH TIME SIGNALS

EACH time signal consists of six dot seconds or 'pips', and the last pip marks the hour. The time signals, which give the time to a normal accuracy of one-twentieth of a second, are received by landline from the Royal Observatory 'time station' at Abinger, Surrey, and broadcast all over the world throughout the day. In the Home Service the time signal is broadcast immediately before all news bulletins, except at 9 p.m., when Big Ben is heard. The first stroke after the chimes marks the hour.

## WEATHER FORECASTS

THE Meteorological Office, which is part of the Air Ministry, originates all the weather forecasts broadcast in the BBC sound and television programmes.

The Central Forecasting Station at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, supplies most of the bulletins, but the Regional forecasts come from out-stations of the Meteorological Office in the Regions concerned. Detailed forecasts for land areas are broadcast on the London and Regional Home Services; shipping forecasts are broadcast on the Light Programme wavelength of 1,500 metres. The Light Programme is interrupted at programme breaks on or near the hour during the hours of broadcasting for gale warnings. In television, there are two night Weather Reports, lasting between three and five minutes, one in the form of a talk on prevailing conditions by a Meteorological Office forecaster and illustrated with charts.

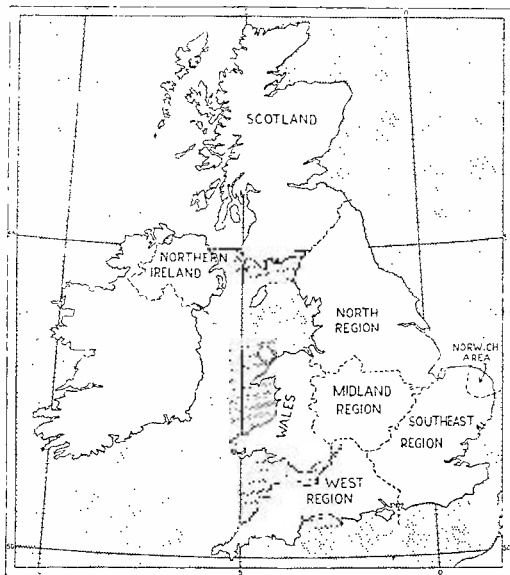
The following tables (a) and (b) show the times of broadcasts.

(a) LAND AREAS: LONDON AND REGIONAL HOME SERVICES AND TELEVISION SERVICE (*Times are clock-time*)

*Sundays:* Four-minute bulletins at 08.55 hrs, 12.55 hrs, and 17.55 hrs on Home Services; at 19.40 hrs on Television Service.

*Weekdays:* Four-minute bulletins at 06.55 hrs, 07.55 hrs, 12.55 hrs, 17.55 hrs, and 23.03 hrs on Home Services; at 19.25 hrs (19.10 hrs on Saturdays), and 20.55 hrs on Television Service.

The bulletins consist of general and district forecasts and outlook until midnight.



This map shows how the United Kingdom is divided for Regional broadcasts (land areas).

Home Sound Broadcasting, £10,931,000, programmes absorbed 55 per cent and engineering 24 per cent.

Television Broadcasting output increased from 2,306 hours in 1954-5 to 2,629 in 1955-6, and the cost per hour rose from £2,188 to £2,675, an increase of 17·7 per cent. Apart from the general rise in costs mentioned above, the greater part of this increase was in programme expenditure and was due to the effect of competition which was experienced for the first time in the year under review. There was an increase in engineering costs as a result of the opening of two additional stations, Divis (Northern Ireland) and Les Plâtons (Channel Isles), and the provision of additional studio facilities in London and the Regions. Of the total expenditure on the Television Service, £7,033,000, programmes absorbed 44 per cent and engineering 42 per cent. It will be observed that per hour of output the Television Service at £2,675 costs almost five times as much as the Home Sound Service. It will also be observed that the engineering costs are almost equal to the cost of the programme itself, whereas in Sound broadcasting the engineering costs are less than half the programme cost. Television programmes are more costly to produce as they require more studio space, longer rehearsal time, and the services of make-up, wardrobe, and property departments. The high engineering costs reflect the greater complexity of the equipment required and the large number of technical staff required to operate it, e.g. cameramen, lighting engineers, etc., who are required to be present at rehearsals as well as at the actual broadcast. Another factor is the high cost of the cables which link studios, outside broadcast points and transmitters, and which cost nearly twice as much as those required for Sound broadcasting.

The External Services output fell from 30,948 hours in 1954-5 to 29,055 in 1955-6 because the Grant-in-Aid was insufficient to maintain the former output. The External Services, however, still remain the cheapest to produce, the cost per hour for 1955-6 being only £175, which, however, is 10 per cent more than in 1954-5 due to the general rises in cost already mentioned. The ratio of programme costs to engineering costs is almost the same as that for Sound broadcasting, but the total cost per hour of £175 is approximately one-third of the cost for the Home Sound service. This is due to the fact that the greater part of the External Service programmes consist of news and talks which are relatively cheap to produce. Also in the General Overseas Service, which is produced for Commonwealth and other English-speaking audiences, fewer programmes are produced specifically for the service; recordings of suitable programmes already produced for the Home Service are repeated several times during the twenty-four hours to accord with peak listening times in different parts of the world. Apart from those costs which are directly chargeable to any one service, there are technical and administrative services common to all services in respect of which the charge to the External Services is limited to a sum which represents additional costs actually caused by adding the External Services to the existing services. This charge is not, therefore, as high as it would be if the External Services had to provide their own complete technical and administrative organization.

# A COMPARISON OF PROGRAMME SERVICE COSTS

*Revenue Expenditure and Cost per Programme Hour for 1955-6*

<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>				<i>Hours and Cost per Hour</i>			
	<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>	<i>Television Broadcasting</i>	<i>External Services</i>		<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>	<i>Television Broadcasting</i>	<i>External Services</i>
	£000	£000	£000		£	£	£
Programmes	5,954	3,066	2,772	Programme Hours for year	20,221	2,629	29,055
Engineering	2,621	2,950	1,368	Cost per Hour Programmes	294	1,166	95
Other	2,356	1,017	953	Engineering	129	1,122	47
	10,931	7,033	5,093	Other	117	387	33
					540	2,675	175

THE Corporation provides three main services—Sound Broadcasting (the Home, Light, and Third programmes), Television Broadcasting, which are directed to listeners and viewers in the British Isles, and the External Services intended for reception abroad. The relative costs differ considerably due to the varying nature of the programmes provided or the complexity of production.

For the purpose of comparison revenue expenditure for each service has been grouped under three headings—programmes, engineering, and other. Programme expenditure includes the payments to artists, speakers, the cost of copyright, recording and reproduction fees, and orchestras; payments to the Performing Right Society and other Copyright owners, and payments to News Agencies for the supply of news services; salaries and expenses of production staff and generally all expenditure attributed to programme production, which in the case of Television also includes the cost of scenery, costumes, and make-up. Engineering expenditure includes the cost of operating and maintaining studio, outside broadcast, recording, and transmitting equipment together with the salaries and expenses of engineering operational and maintenance staff and the cost of lines rented from the Post Office linking studios with transmitters. Other costs include expenditure essential but ancillary to production and transmission.

During the year ended 31 March 1956 the general trend of rising prices continued and there was a revision of salary and wage scales in May 1955 which affected all three services. Other factors which affected the individual services are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Sound Broadcasting output at 20,221 hours was slightly less than in the previous year, but the cost rose by 11·8 per cent to £540 per hour. Apart from the general factors already mentioned, this was due to the extension of national coverage by Very High Frequency transmissions and increased expenditure on the replacement of studio equipment and on the repair, redecoration, and adaptation of premises. Of the total expenditure on



(b) OVERSEAS SERVICES (continued)

Service	Programme Hours per Week (as at 31 March)				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
FAR EASTERN (cont'd.)					
Japanese	3½	3½	3½	3½	5¼
French for South-East Asia	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	—
Indonesian	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Vietnamese	1½	1½	1½	1½	3½
LATIN AMERICAN					
Spanish	21	21	21	21	21
Portuguese	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVER-SEAS SERVICES	316¾	318½	316¾	317	315½

A special programme in English and French for Mauritius, although too small to feature above, has for many years been broadcast once a month for fifteen minutes.

## THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

The summaries on the preceding pages are complementary to the articles on the External Services that appear elsewhere in this book.

The history of the External Services and their organization are described on pages 35 to 47. A section in 'The Year in BBC Broadcasting' on pages 126 to 134 is devoted to a survey of the year's work in the External Services. Lists of programmes broadcast during the year, including some of the outstanding programmes issued by Transcription Service, appear on pages 167 to 174.

Details of the finances of the External Services are on page 28 and are included in the Statements and Analyses of Accounts on pages 178-9, 182-3, 184, and 190. The article that follows shows a comparison of programme service costs—that is, between the Home Sound Services, the Television Service, and the External Services.

## (b) OVERSEAS SERVICES

Service	Programme Hours per Week (as at 31 March)				
	1952 147	1953 147	1954 147	1955 147	1956 147
GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE					
PACIFIC					
Australia, New Zealand, and South Pacific	7	7	7	5½	5½
SOUTH AFRICAN					
English for South Africa, Rho- desia and Nyasaland	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Afrikaans	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
NORTH AMERICAN (including French for Canada)	38½	40	38½	40	36½
COLONIAL					
English for West Africa and West Indies	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
English for East Africa	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
English for Falkland Islands	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Maltese and English for Malta*	1	1	1	1	1
LONDON CALLING ASIA IN ENGLISH	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
EASTERN					
Hindi	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Tamil	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Marathi	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Bengali	1	1	1	1	1
Sinhalese	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Urdu	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Arabic †	28	28	28	28	28
Hebrew	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Persian	7	7	7	7	7
FAR EASTERN					
English for Far East	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cantonese	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Kuoyü	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Burmese	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Malay	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Thai	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

\* From 1953 all Maltese—no English.

† 31½ hours a week from August 1956.

(continued)

## Summary of Transmissions in the External Services

### (a) EUROPEAN SERVICES

<i>Service</i>	<i>Programme Hours per Week (as at 31 March)</i>				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
ENGLISH and 'English by Radio'	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	33
WEST EUROPEAN					
French	21	21	21	21	21
Dutch	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4
CENTRAL EUROPEAN					
Czech (Czech and Slovak)	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	11	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hungarian	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Polish	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14	14	14
SOUTH EUROPEAN					
Greek	8	7	7	7	7
Italian	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Portuguese	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish	8	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turkish	7	7	7	7	7
GERMAN					
German for Austria	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
German	30	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$
EAST EUROPEAN					
Albanian	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bulgarian	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rumanian	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Russian	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	14
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
SCANDINAVIAN					
Danish	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Finnish	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Norwegian	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swedish	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES	223 $\frac{1}{4}$	249 $\frac{1}{4}$	255	237	242 $\frac{1}{4}$

The above are net programme hours of BBC Services to Europe. They do not include the programme time allotted to America Calling and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation services to Europe, which are carried over BBC transmitters.

**(a) Sound Broadcasting**

## 1. Daytime Period (up to 5.00 p.m.):

- (a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service  
 (b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services

## (c) Total

## 2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards):

- (a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service  
 (b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services

## (c) Total

## 3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1(c) and 2(c))

## 4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services:

- (a) Light Programme  
 (b) Third Programme  
 (c) External Services  
 (d) Other Services

## 5. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1(a), 2(a), and 4)

**(b) Television**

## 1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network

## 2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network

## 3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 and 2)

## 4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions

## 5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2, and 4)

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total Hours
	285	360	477	487	560	188	2,357
	3,516	3,441	3,324	3,314	3,241	3,613	20,449
	3,801	3,801	3,801	3,801	3,801	3,801	22,806
	672	736	528	1,016	718	483	4,158
	1,537	1,560	1,732	1,251	1,541	1,775	9,446
	2,259	2,296	2,260	2,267	2,259	2,263	13,604
	6,060	6,097	6,061	6,068	6,060	6,064	36,410
	234	280	186	117	148	53	1,018
	16	26	2	50	3	—	97
	277	293	60	209	74	56	974
	1	1	4	14	—	—	20
	528	605	252	390	225	109	2,109
	1,485	1,701	1,257	1,893	1,503	785	8,624

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total Hours
	5	6	7	11	23	—	52
	51	93	46	58	31	4	233
	56	104	53	69	54	4	340
	2,547	2,504	2,553	2,516	2,552	2,580	15,252
	2,603	2,608	2,646	2,585	2,606	2,584	15,592

(b) Regional Home Services 1955-56

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious Music	158	152	129	227	148	49	863
Light Music	97	101	168	208	81	123	793
Features and Drama	86	67	77	142	137	39	548
Variety	15	94	9	13	54	28	213
Dance Music	28	22	5	11	—	13	79
Talks and Discussions	120	101	203	167	100	81	772
News	194	183	146	200	289	104	1,116
Schools	1	2	—	83	82	—	168
Children's Hour	103	147	44	168	111	86	659
Religion	64	79	87	162	146	40	578
Outside Broadcasts	46	75	40	51	61	41	314
Miscellaneous	45	73	77	71	69	72	407
	957	1,096	1,005	1,593	1,273	676	6,515

(c) London Television Service

	1954-55		1955-56	
	Hours	%	Hours	%
Opera, Music Production, and Ballet	61	2.8	102	4.0
Drama	244	11.2	245	9.7
Light Entertainment including Musical Comedy	294	13.7	332	13.2
Talks, Demonstrations and Documentary Programmes	361	16.6	549	21.7
Children's Programmes	373	17.1	395	15.6
Religion	26	1.2	33	1.3
Newsreel and Documentary Films	220	10.1	234	9.3
Outside Broadcast of Sporting Events	314	14.4	301	11.9
Outside Broadcasts other than Sport, including National Occasions	135	6.2	107	4.2
Entertainment Films	94	4.3	115	4.6
Other Broadcasts	57	2.6	113	4.3
	2,179	100	2,556	100
News, etc. (on Sound only)	98		51	
	2,277		2,607	

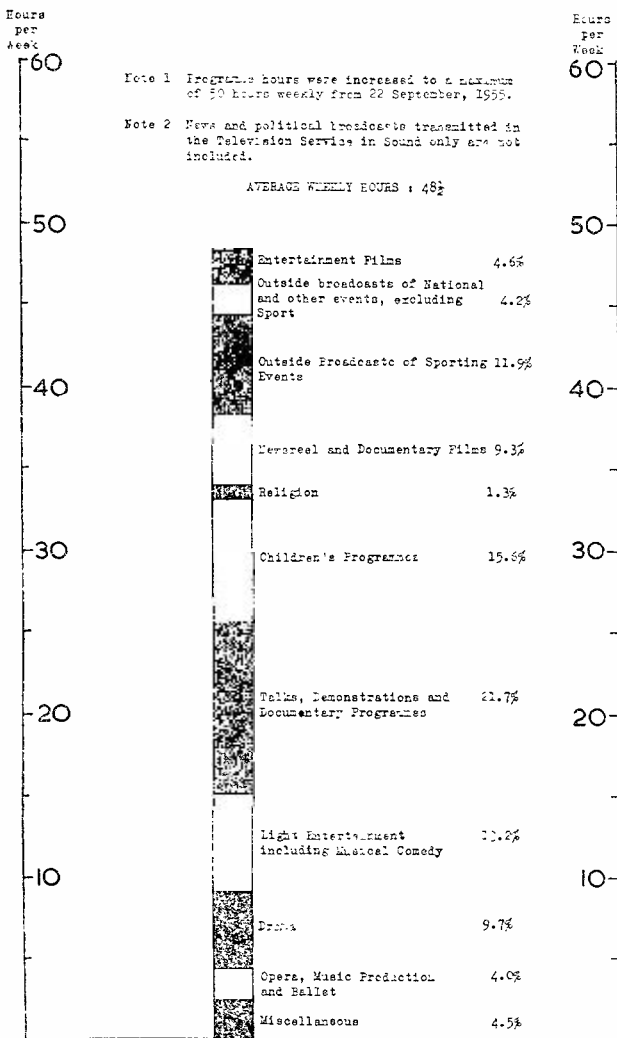
# Analysis of Domestic Programme Output

## (a) Sound Broadcasting

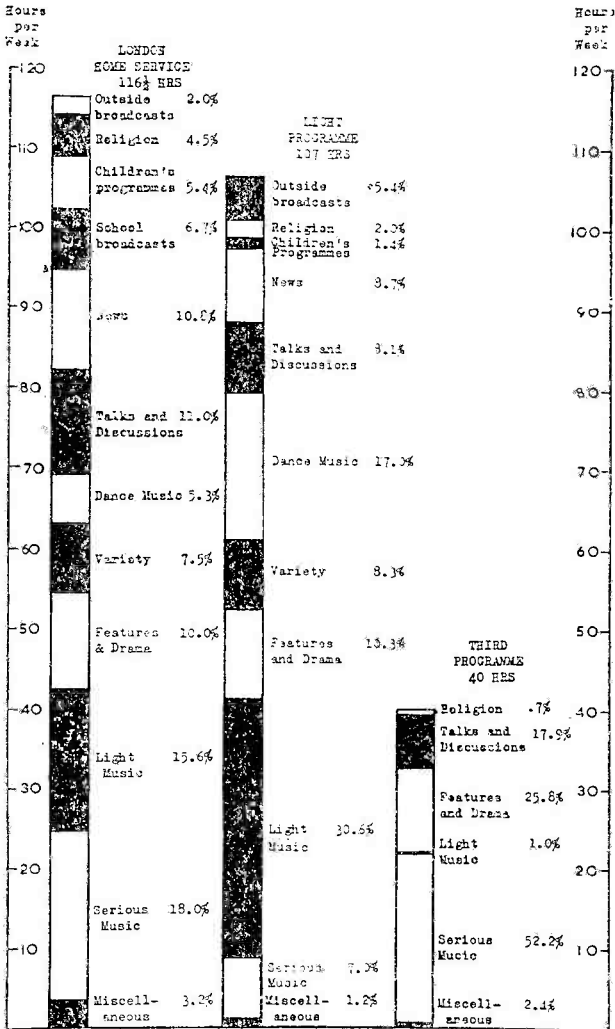
	Combined Output—London Sound Broadcasting				Analysis of 1955-56 by Services							
	1954-55		1955-56		London Home Service		Light Programme		Third Programme		Total	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Serious Music	2,637	19	2,572	19	1,093	18.0	386	7.0	1,093	52.2	2,572	19
Light Music	2,781	20	2,665	19	944	15.6	1,701	30.6	20	1.0	2,665	19
Features and Drama	1,786	13	1,717	13	605	10.0	572	10.3	540	25.8	1,717	13
Variety	1,096	7	915	7	455	7.5	459	8.3	1	—	915	7
Dance Music	1,273	9	1,464	9	320	5.3	944	17.0	—	—	1,264	9
Talks and Discussions	1,475	11	1,490	11	666	11.0	449	8.1	375	17.9	1,490	11
News	1,075	7	1,143	8	657	10.8	486	8.7	—	—	1,143	8
Schools	405	3	409	3	409	6.7	—	—	—	—	409	3
Children's Hour	416	3	407	3	330	5.4	77	1.4	—	—	407	3
Religion	496	3	397	3	270	4.5	113	2.0	14	0.7	397	3
Outside Broadcasts	373	3	420	3	120	2.0	300	5.4	—	—	420	3
Miscellaneous	296	2	307	2	191	3.2	65	1.2	51	2.4	307	2
	13,929	100	13,706	100	6,060	100	5,552	100	2,094	100	13,706	100
	—	—	—	—	5,044	83	4,534	82	1,097	95	11,575	84
	—	—	—	—	1,016	17	1,018	18	97	5	2,131	16
	—	—	—	—	6,060	100	5,552	100	2,094	100	13,706	100

Presented by:  
London  
Regions

COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMME SERVICES  
 APRIL 1955—MARCH 1956  
 — TELEVISION BROADCASTING —



COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMME SERVICES  
 APRIL 1955—MARCH 1956  
 — SOUND BROADCASTING —





## Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1956

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Licences at 31.3.56		
			Total		Television Licences Included in Total
			Number	Number per 100 Families	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>					
Aberdeen and Kincardine			93,338		10,386
Angus and Perth			110,726		25,852
Argyll and Bute			19,183		2,623
Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark, and Renfrew			598,767		193,537
Banff, Inverness, Moray, and Nairn			48,693		2,040
East Central Scotland (Clack- mannan, East Lothian, Fife, Kinross, Midlothian, West Lothian, and Stirling)			323,686		101,384
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Crom- arty, Shetland, and Sutherland)			30,355		324
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Wigtown)			68,693		11,111
	5.13	1.51	1,293,445	85.42	348,152
<b>WALES</b>					
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Radnor)			37,049		3,633
North Wales (Anglesey, Caer- narvon, Denbigh, and Flint)			121,717		41,416
South Wales (Brecon, Car- marthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke) and Monmouth			530,034		216,675
	2.60	0.82	688,800	84.41	261,724
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>					
Antrim and Down			176,748		38,053
Armagh			20,486		1,480
Fermanagh and Tyrone			26,518		327
Londonderry			23,905		940
	1.40	0.44	247,657	57.03	42,206
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>					
	51.12	13.93	14,261,551	89.55	5,739,593

## Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1956

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Licences at 31.3.56		
			Total		Television Licences Included in Total
			Number	Number per 100 Families	
<b>LONDON REGION</b>					
Bedford			85,933		39,489
Berkshire and South Oxford			196,196		71,791
Buckingham			111,363		48,724
Cambridge and Huntingdon			99,549		28,870
Hampshire (North-east)			42,382		15,611
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey)			3,332,603		1,563,565
Norfolk (except North-east)			56,290		10,145
Suffolk (except Lowestoft)			97,960		12,545
Sussex			294,545		84,218
	15.13	4.74	4,316,821	91.00	1,874,958
<b>WEST REGION</b>					
Channel Islands			39,428		5,751
Cornwall and Devon			349,306		68,454
Dorset and Wiltshire			173,163		52,258
Hampshire (except North- east)			372,416		128,165
Somerset and South Gloucester			364,067		149,133
	4.40	1.38	1,289,380	93.43	403,761
<b>MIDLAND REGION</b>					
Hereford			33,742		10,018
Leicester and Rutland			196,243		99,002
Northampton			136,676		54,580
North Gloucester and North Oxford			94,404		35,962
North-east Norfolk (and Lowestoft)			127,994		26,047
Shropshire			84,392		29,883
South Derby and South Nottingham			377,339		182,787
Stafford and Warwick			986,563		526,712
Worcester			171,885		77,698
	7.44	2.33	2,209,238	94.79	1,042,689
<b>NORTH REGION</b>					
Cheshire, Lancashire, and Isle of Man			1,823,531		841,818
Cumberland and Westmor- land			90,299		18,796
Lincoln and North Notting- ham			228,442		97,859
Northumberland and Durham			583,502		188,322
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,490,436		619,303
	15.02	4.71	4,216,210	89.53	1,766,098
<b>ENGLAND—TOTAL</b>	41.99	13.16	12,031,649	91.40	5,087,506

**Broadcast Receiving Licences : 1927-1956 (at 31 March)**

	Total	Issued free for Blind Persons	Issued for Payment	
			Licences for Sound Only	Licences for Sound and Television Combined
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894	--
1928	2,462,873	12,234	2,470,639	--
1929	2,731,372	14,505	2,717,367	--
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828	--
1931	3,647,722	21,304	3,626,418	--
1932	4,621,805	31,513	4,590,292	--
1933	5,497,217	35,850	5,461,367	--
1934	6,259,653	39,224	6,220,429	--
1935	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885	--
1936	7,616,822	44,380	7,572,442	--
1937	8,127,636	46,475	8,081,161	--
1938	8,588,676	49,730	8,538,946	--
1939	8,968,338	52,621	8,915,717	--
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618	--
1941	8,752,454	50,555	8,701,899	--
1942	8,683,098	47,456	8,635,642	--
1943	9,242,040	48,399	9,193,641	--
1944	9,554,838	48,124	9,506,714	--
1945	9,710,230	46,861	9,663,369	--
1946	10,395,551	47,720	10,347,831	--
1947	10,777,704	49,846	10,727,858	14,560
1948	11,179,676	52,135	11,081,977	45,564
1949	11,747,448	53,654	11,567,227	126,567
1950	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190	343,882
1951	12,369,027	58,161	11,546,925	763,941
1952	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141	1,449,260
1953	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684	2,142,452
1954	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512	3,248,892
1955	13,980,496	62,506	9,414,224	4,503,766
1956	14,261,551	62,745	8,459,213	5,739,593*

COST OF A BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCE AT 31 MARCH 1956

Sound only £1

Sound and television combined £3

Licences for television reception were not required before the 1939-1945 war. A combined sound and television licence was introduced in June 1946, and cost £2; it was raised to £3 in June 1954.

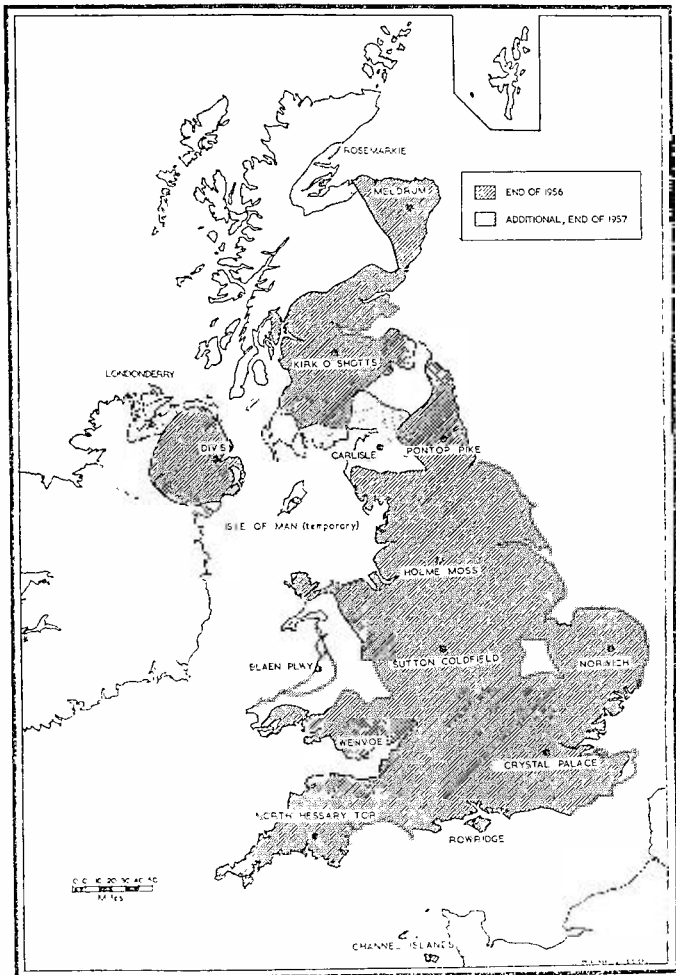
\* This figure includes 2,046 concessionary sound and television combined licences issued to blind persons, who are exempted in respect of sound broadcasting, at a fee of £2 instead of £3.

## TELEVISION TRANSMITTING STATIONS

The BBC's plan for approximately ninety-eight per cent population coverage of the United Kingdom includes seventeen transmitting stations, all operating in Band I.

Station	Channel	Frequencies (Mc/s)		Polarization	Effective Radiated Vision Power (kW)	Service Date
		Sound	Vision			
Crystal Palace (temporary) (temporary aerial on permanent tower) (permanent aerial)	1	41.50	45.00	Vertical	60	28.3.56 September '56, raising e.r.p. to 120 kW. Late in '57 to give e.r.p. to 200 kW.
Divis	1	41.50	45.00	Horizontal	12	21.7.55
Holme Moss	2	48.25	51.75	Vertical	100	12.10.51
North Hessary Tor	2	48.25	51.75	Vertical	1-15 *	17.12.54
Truleigh Hill (temporary)	2	48.25	51.75	Vertical	0.2	9.5.53
Londonderry	2	48.25	51.75	Horizontal	1	Late 1957
Rosemarkie	2	48.25	51.75	Horizontal	1	1957
Rowridge	3	53.25	56.75	Vertical	1-32 *	12.11.54
Kirk o'Shotts	3	53.25	56.75	Vertical	100	14.3.52
Norwich (temporary) (permanent)	3	53.25	56.75	Horizontal	0.1-1.3 *	1.2.55 Late 1956
Blaen Phwy	3	53.25	56.75	Horizontal	1	1957
Sutton Coldfield	4	58.25	61.75	Vertical	100	17.12.49
Meldrum	4	58.25	61.75	Horizontal	4-17 *	12.10.55
Les Plâtons	4	58.25	61.75	Horizontal	1	3.10.55
Sandale	4	58.25	61.75	Horizontal	16 *	1957
Wenvoe	5	63.25	66.75	Vertical	100	15.8.52
Pontop Pike	5	63.25	66.75	Horizontal	12	1.5.53
Isle of Man (Douglas) (temporary) (permanent)	5	63.25	66.75	Vertical	0.25	20.12.53 Not yet known

\* Indicates directional aerial.



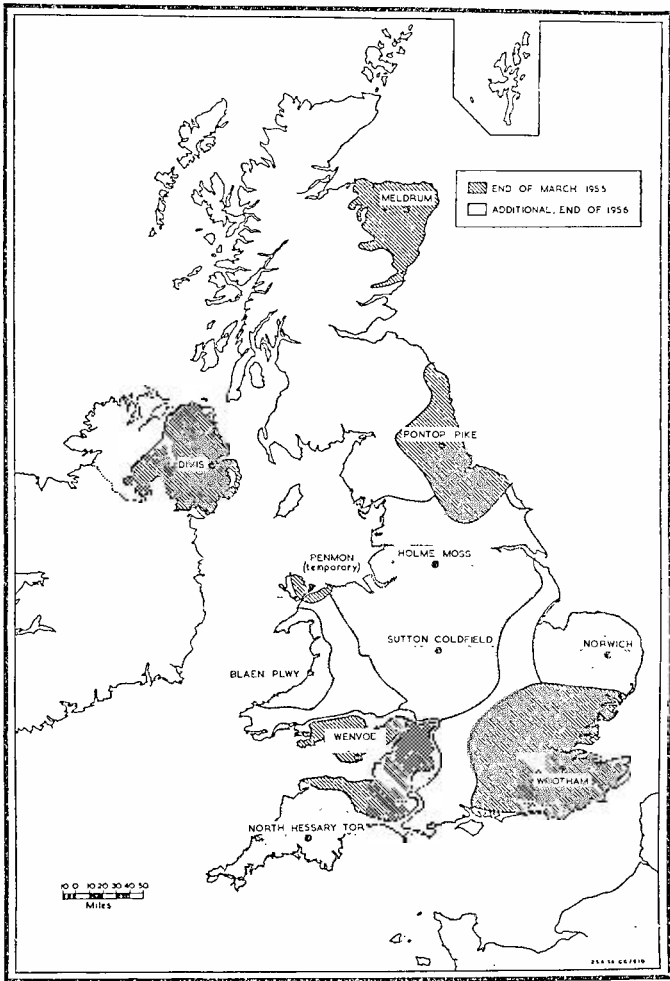
BBC TELEVISION COVERAGE

Station	Frequencies Mc/s			Effective Radiated Power kW/each transmitter	Service Date	Main Areas Covered
	Light	Third	Home			
Wrotham Pennon (temporary station)	89.1	91.3	93.5	120	2 May 1955	South-east England, including the London area. Parts of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire.
Pontop Pike	—	—	94.0	1	2 October 1955. Welsh Home Service only	
Wenloe	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	20 December 1955	The county of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, most of Northumberland, and part of Cumberland.
	89.9	92.1*	94.3	30	20 December 1955. Welsh Home Service only	South Wales and Monmouthshire, Somerset, Dorset, and parts of Devon, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire.
Divis	90.1	92.3	94.5	60	Summer 1956. Three programme transmissions with 120 kW c.r.p. each	The Belfast area, extending to the borders of Eire in the south, to Cookstown in the west and Coleraine in the north, and to the coast on the east.
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	18 March 1956	Morayshire, Banffshire, Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, and Angus north-east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose.
North Hessay Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5	60	29 March 1956	Devon and Cornwall, except possibly for small areas in north-east Devon and west Cornwall.
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	92.7	120	Summer 1956 Autumn 1956	An area extending to Chester and Gainsborough in the north, Oxford in the south, and Welsipool in the west, linking up with the service area of Norwich in the east. East Anglia.
Norwich	89.7	91.9	94.1	120	Autumn 1956	Cardigan Bay area.
Blaen Pŵy †	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	Late 1956	The area bounded on the north by a line running roughly from Barrow to Bridlington and on the south by a line from Anglesey to Cleechthorpes.
Holme Moss	89.3	91.5	93.7	120	Late 1956	

\* Third Programme frequency to be used temporarily for West of England Home Service from Wenloe.

† Temporary transmitter for Welsh Home Service; three programmes early in 1957.

In August 1956 the Postmaster General approved the construction of six further VHF transmitting stations at: Rowridge, Kirk o' Shotts, Sundale (near Carlisle), Anglesey (replacing temporary station), Corwen (N. Wales), Rosemarkie (Moray Firth).



COVERAGE OF THE FIRST TEN VHF/FM TRANSMITTING STATIONS

Station	Frequency, kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Main Areas Served
Main Transmission: Droitwich	200	1,500	400	British Isles
Auxiliary Service: Brookmans Park				
Burghhead	1,214	247	50	London
Lisnagarvey			20	Moray Firth area of Scotland
Londonderry			10	Parts of Northern Ireland
Moorside Edge			0.25	South Lancashire and South-west Yorkshire
Newcastle			50	Tyneside
Plymouth	1,214	247	2	Plymouth
Redmoss			0.25	Aberdeen
Redruth			2	Redruth, Cornwall
Westerglen			2	Edinburgh and Glasgow
			50	

### Third Programme

Station	Frequency, kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Main Areas Served
Daventry	647	464	150	Within a radius of approximately 100 miles of Daventry, Northamptonshire
Edinburgh			2	
Glasgow			2	
Newcastle-on-Tyne			2	
Redmoss	647	464	2	Local Districts
Belfast			2	
Bournemouth			2	
Brighton			2	
Dundee	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1 kW	
Exeter				
Fareham				
Leeds				
Liverpool	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1 kW	
Preston				
Plymouth				
Redruth				
Stockton-on-Tees	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1 kW	
Swansea				

As shown above, the BBC uses one wavelength in the long-wave band and twelve in the medium-wave band for transmitting its domestic Sound Services. This is in accordance with the Copenhagen Wavelength Plan which came into force in 1950. Fifty-seven transmitters are used.



# STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, AND THIRD PROGRAMMES (LONG AND MEDIUM WAVELENGTHS)

## Home Service

Station	Frequency <i>kc/s</i>	Wavelength, <i>metres</i>	Power, <i>kW</i>	Programme	Main Areas Served
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, North Nottinghamshire, North Derbyshire, North Lincolnshire
Whitehaven Cromer			2		
Barrow	1,484	202	2	Northern	North-east Norfolk Barrow District
Burghhead	809	371	100	Scottish	Scotland
Redness			5		
Westergien Dumfries			100		
Penmon	881	341	8	Welsh	Wales
Towyn			5		
Washford			100		
Wrexham			2		
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London	London, South-east England, Home Counties
Ramsgate	1,484	202	2	London	Ramsgate District
Barnstaple	1,052	285	2	West	Barnstaple/Bideford area South Cornwall, South Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight South Coast
Start Point			120		
Bartley	1,457	206	10	West	South Hampshire, South Wiltshire Brighton District Somerset, South Gloucestershire Folkestone District Hastings and Eastbourne Districts Cambridge and Redruth Districts
Brighton			2		
Clevedon			20		
Folkestone			1		
Bexhill			2		
Redruth	2				
Droitwich	1,088	276	150	Midland	Midland Counties Norwich Area
Postwick			7.5		
Lisnagarvey	1,151	261	100	Northern Ireland or Northern	Northern Ireland Londonderry District Scarborough District
Londonderry			0.25		
Scarborough			2		



STATEMENT 7 (contd.)

	Year Ended						
	31 March 1950	31 March 1951	31 March 1952	31 March 1953	31 March 1954	31 March 1955	31 March 1956
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>							
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR	99,512	188,085	1,065,177	- 62,662	- 323,291	57,150	155,909
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD	359,463	458,975	617,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,383,434
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,383,434	1,539,343
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)</i>							
INCOME:							
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	4,365,090	4,634,500	4,740,000	4,695,000	4,905,000	5,015,000	5,322,000
Other Receipts	8,242	5,876	9,254	17,626	42,812	8,495	13,115
	4,373,212	4,640,376	4,749,254	4,712,626	4,947,812	5,023,495	5,335,115
EXPENDITURE:							
Revenue	4,220,553	4,470,567	4,517,442	4,533,285	4,644,856	4,922,217	5,092,551
Appropriations—							
Revenue	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	30,000
Capital	161,914	283,748	141,975	68,042	213,746	168,209	275,114
	4,432,467	4,804,315	4,709,417	4,641,327	4,908,602	5,100,426	5,397,668
Income Tax	5,000	- 86,000	10,000	25,000	6,093	- 40,455	- 35,315
	4,437,467	4,718,315	4,719,417	4,666,327	4,914,695	5,059,971	5,362,353
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR	- 64,225	- 77,939	29,837	46,299	33,117	- 36,476	- 27,238
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD	132,232	68,007	- 9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD	68,007	- 9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845	35,607

Net Revenue. Account by the value of assets taken out of service less receipts from sales.

3. The increases in the External Services Capital Account at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts appropriated in the Grant-in-Aid accounts by the value of assets taken out of service during each period.

4. The apportionments of the Current Assets and Liabilities of the Corporation at 1 April 1949 as between the Home and External Services are approximations only.

## SUMMARY OF NET REVENUE AND GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1949 TO 31 MARCH 1956

	Year Ended						
	31 March 1950	31 March 1951	31 March 1952	31 March 1953	31 March 1954	31 March 1955	31 March 1956
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>INCOME:</b>							
HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)							
Licence Income—							
Net Licence Income from Sound-only Licences	9,333,423	10,680,906	9,742,610	8,336,819	7,848,868	7,994,336	6,989,085
Net Licence Income from Combined Sound and Television Licences	545,494	1,413,292	2,524,776	3,358,014	5,114,583	10,949,508	14,213,021
	9,838,917	12,094,198	12,267,386	11,694,833	12,963,451	18,943,844	21,202,109
	1,102,852	1,038,727	1,245,481	1,173,036	1,590,237	1,861,143	1,307,227
	11,041,769	13,132,925	13,512,867	12,867,869	14,553,688	20,804,987	22,509,336
<b>Publications Revenue, etc.</b>							
	7,498,788	7,860,883	8,750,945	8,682,815	9,387,166	10,018,779	10,980,584
	1,172,714	1,718,578	2,329,159	3,401,042	3,991,439	5,043,908	7,033,044
	290,976	278,764	302,495	357,952	316,019	323,435	356,498
	47,601	110,245	172,113	220,177	247,181	307,464	386,202
					— 507,935		
					— 72,280		
	109,978	195,178		10,000		20,000	95,000
	1,000,000	1,500,000			893,911	2,967,725	1,975,000
	10,119,757	11,663,638	11,554,712	12,671,986	14,570,501	18,681,301	20,776,328
	822,600	1,281,202	892,978	258,545	306,478	2,066,536	1,577,099
	10,942,257	12,944,840	12,447,690	12,930,531	14,876,979	20,747,837	22,353,427
<b>EXPENDITURE:</b>							
Revenue—							
Sound							
Television							
Depreciation—							
Current year:							
Sound							
Television							
Adjustment for prior years:							
Sound							
Television							
Appropriations—							
Revenue							
Capital							
Income Tax							



## STATEMENT 6 (contd.)

*Third Programme—*  
Gross expenditure in the Regions  
Proportion of Daventry High-power Transmitter

	11	17	17	6	11	3	12	79
	7	-- 11	3				1	
Proportion of Shared Service	18	6	20	6	11	5	13	79
	313	160	305	18	94	50	93	1,033
	331	166	325	24	105	55	106	1,112
<b>TOTAL SOUND BROADCASTING:</b>								
Net Regional Expenditure	485	461	622	266	610	438	432	3,317
Proportion of Shared Service	2,304	1,192	2,263	136	664	360	695	7,614
	2,789	1,656	2,885	402	1,274	798	1,127	10,931
<b>TELEVISION BROADCASTING:</b>								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	72	238	265	42	351	141	251	1,360
Deduct Charges to Shared Service		69	94	11	70	54	76	374
Proportion of Shared Service	72	169	171	31	281	87	175	986
	1,077	1,098	1,861	44	366	276	429	6,047
<b>TOTAL TELEVISION BROADCASTING</b>	2,049	1,267	2,032	75	647	363	600	7,033
<b>TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE</b>	4,838	2,923	4,917	477	1,921	1,161	1,727	17,964
<b>SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (-)</b>								
Sound Broadcasting	568	33	360	-214	-298	-273	-147	29
Television Broadcasting	-25	-152	-132	-28	-370	-82	-164	-853
<b>TOTAL</b>	543	-119	228	-242	-668	-356	-311	-824